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### SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1907.

SIXPENCE.

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A PREHISTORIC LORD MAYOR'S SHOW ON THE STAGE: THE MOST AMUSING SCENE IN THE DRURY LANE MATINÉE IN AID OF THE LORD MAYOR'S CRIPPLES' FUND.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.

Mr. E. T. Reed's conception of a prehistoric Lord Mayor's show was realised on the stage at Drury Lane on the afternoon of March 5. A large number of celebrated performers reverted for the occasion to the Stone Age. The Mace-bearer on the top of the coach, for instance, is Mr. Edmund Payne. The Lord Mayor was Mr. C. Herbert Workman, the City Marshal Mr. George Grossmith junior. Among the aldermen were Mr. Fred Kaye and Mr. Courtice Pounds: the Worshipful Company of Cake Walkers was represented by Miss Billie Burke, Miss Minnie Baker, and Miss Kitty Mason. The prehistoric woman journalist was there taking notes with a stone. The show was arranged by Mr. E. T. Reed. There were other "turns" by celebrated players.

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#### PARLIAMENT.

THE House of Commons has been occupied chiefly with Mr. Haldane's new Army Scheme. Mr. Winston Churchill defended it as the most substantial advance in our military organisation since the great Cardwell reform. He also pointed out that whereas Mr. Brodrick's scheme required 40,000 recruits a year, and Mr. Arnold-Forster's 31,000, Mr. Haldane's would require only 22,000. Mr. Balfour thought that the Government would have done better to improve, and not abolish the Militia an instrument which had because a classical the Militia, an instrument which had borne a glorious part in the history of the country. The proposal of a six months' war training for Volunteers on the outbreak of war would enormously disorganise national industry. Mr. Walter Long deeply regretted that Mr. Haldane had interfered with the Imperial Yeomanry, which had only just settled down into its new system. Mr. Wyndham pointed out that the head of the Territorial Force, apparently, was to be the civilian member of the Army Council. Was Lord Portsmouth really to be regarded as the Carnot of the British National Army — the organiser of victory? On introducing his Bill for the First Reading, Mr. Haldane explained the four-fold purpose underlying its thirty-eight clauses. These were (1) To form County Associations to organise and administer the new Territorial Force. (2) To obtain Parliamentary sanction for the constitution of this new force. (3) To provide for the training and service of the Special Contingent. (4) To reorganise the system of immediate mobilisation for the strike of the service of the strike of the strike of the service of the strike of the service of the service of the strike the Militia, an instrument which had borne a glorious (4) To reorganise the system of immediate mobilisation for the striking force, which he would prefer to call the Imperial Police Force.

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## THE PLAYHOUSES.

MRS CAMPBELL'S "HEDDA GABLER," AT THE COURT.

IBSEN'S "Hedda Gabler" of the diseased nerves and deprayed senses was bound to appeal to our own most distinguished exponent of feminine neuroticism: the strange thing about Tuesday afternoon's performance at the Court was Mrs. Campbell's underplaying of Hedda's more emotional scenes. The actress gave us a languid Hedda—revealed the woman bored with life and passion, weary of her husband's plebeian sentiment and sion, weary of her husband's plebeian sentiment and academic ambitions, and disgusted at the prospect of maternity, but slurred over the active side of her perversity and toned down her explosions of irritability. After all, this anarchist who eggs on her former lover to commit "courageous" suicide and bids him arrange for a graceful death, who would like to hum her rival's fair bair traceful death, who would like to hum her rival's fair bair. graceful death, who would like to burn her rival's fair hair and wantonly destroys the masterpiece of her husband's competitor, takes a ferocious delight in mischief; alter all, she is so far from apathetic that she has a horror of her liberty being curtailed, and kills herself to avoid falling a victim to a sensualist's lust. But it was just the dementia and hysteria of the character that Mrs. Campbell, unlike Miss Robins, did her best to suppress; one or two sharp shrill outbursts were all her contribution to the more demonic side of Hedda's psychology. Hedda so dominates Ibsen's play that it is impossible to say more of Mrs. Campbell's supporters than that the fair-haired Thea had an intense representative in Miss Evelyn Weeden, that Mr. James Hearn's sensual Judge Brack was the best on record, that Mr. Trevor Lowe expressed Ibsen's idea of Hedda's husband, and that Mr. Laurence Irving, as Eilert Lövborg, was luridly melodramatic. all, she is so far from apathetic that she has a horror Lövborg, was luridly melodramatic.

## "PETER'S MOTHER," AT THE HAYMARKET.

That pretty little comedy of Mrs. de la Pasture's, "Peter's Mother"—pretty and yet clever too, with its idea of a charming woman whose natural gaiety has been repressed all her life by unfavourable circumstances, but at length finds an outlet, to her son's complete bewilderment—has had another home discovered for it at the Haymarket, and there Miss Marion Terry, in the title role proves area more not only how entirely. in the title-rôle, proves once more not only how entirely she transcends nearly all her contemporaries as an emotional actress, but also how much of the joy of life she shares with her wonderful sister Ellen. Miss Terry has for supporters Mr. Dawson Milward, not a very happy substitute for Mr. Kerr; and, of course, Mr. A. E. Matthews, who is as delightful as ever as the unconscionable Peter.

#### "THE GREAT CONSPIRACY." AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

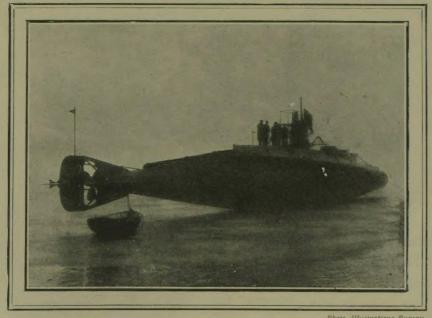
DUKE OF YORK'S.

A play with an idea no fresher than that of a young girl's outwitting of Napoleon—a play, in fact, with the plot and the sort of Bonaparte that have already served in musical comedy, yet a neat, well-planned if artificial piece that is as full of excitement as it is of improbabilities, and, for all its lack of true emotion, gives its three principal interpreters at the Duke of York's fine opportunities for acting—such is "The Great Conspiracy." Mrs. Ryley's adaptation of M. Pierre Berton's "Belle Marseillaise." The conspiracy in question, planned by the young heroine's elderly husband, is one that fails, but the chief conspirator escapes, and Napoleon tries vainly to wrest from the wife the secret of her husband's safety. Finally he hits on the device of marrying her safety. Finally he hits on the device of marrying her afresh to a favourite young Captain of his who is infatuated with her, and with whom she, in turn, is in love. Her long colloquy with Napoleon, and the bridal scene, in which she explains to her lover the obstacle that stands in the way of their felicity, make the play. Yet it is the three chief players that make the success of the piece—Miss Irene Vanbrugh, who is alternately arch and tender, and has, in the bridal scene already mentioned, a moment of exquisite pathos; Mr. John Hare, a very slim and frigid Napoleon, yet authoritative, masterful, and grim; and Mr. Henry Ainley, surely the most attractive stage-lover we have on the London boards, because he is not afraid of emotion, and because to charming intonations of voice he adds perfect tact. safety. Finally he hits on the device of marrying her charming intonations of voice he adds perfect tact. With its thrilling story and its splendid representation, there should be a long run in store for "The Great

## " MY DARLING," AT THE HICKS THEATRE.

Dazzling costumes, occasional scenes of genuine fun, not a few agreeable musical "turns," and some clever interpolated imitations, are features which will recommend Mr. Seymour Hicks's new musical comedy to patrons of this class of entertainment, and no doubt its feverish restlessness and noisy revels will to them seem among its chief attractions. But the ewho compare the new piece at the Hicks Theatre with other musical plays that it has been possible to welcome conscientiously of late will deplore that in this, the latest specimen of the genre, musical comedy has returned to nearly all its old banalities and vulgarities. The story of "My Darling" recalls that of "Pink Dominoes," and supposes that two innocent English girls follow their sweethearts to a not too reputable Paris hotel, where one of the men is being blackmailed. Fortunately, the plot soon goes by the board mailed. Fortunately, the plot soon goes by the board in favour of songs, dances, and choruses, save that Mr. McArdle, who would be admirably funny in a better part, has to be constantly on the stage as a red-nosed old gentleman who is seeing life, and is the subject of much horseplay. Of the other performers Miss Marie Studholme in the title-rôle looks pretty, smiles constantly, and manages her slender voice neatly in Marie Studnoime in the title-role looks pretty, smiles constantly, and manages her slender voice neatly in two bright chansonettes; Miss Barbara Deane and Mr. H. A. Lytton sing artistically, the latter making his chief success with a patriotic ballad, "Hats Off to the King!"; Miss Marsden and Mr. Clensey take off various actors and actresses of the day very neatly; and one must not forget the "Twelve Butterflies," most of whom have won photographic and nictures. most of whom have won photographic and picturepostcard fame.

# SEA-CASUALTIES, A DRAMATIC EVENT, AND A DEPARTMENTAL MATCH.



VERY LIKE A WHALE: SUBMARINE "B 2" AGROUND AT SANDOWN.

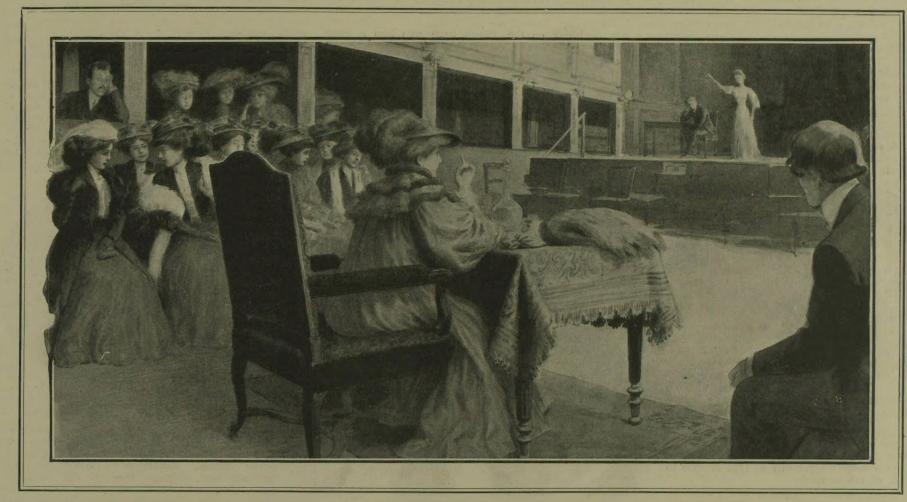
Submarine "B 2" grounded in Sandown Bay, Isle of Wight. There was a dense fog. The vessel had to be strutted up with poles, and she lay in that curious position until she was got off with the high tide.



PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE SHIP THAT RAN HER DOWN: THE "FROGNER."

The "Geelong." of London, homeward bound from Australia can down the steam-

The "Geelong," of London, homeward bound from Australia, ran down the steam-ship "Frogner," of 1137 tons, of Christiania, off Beachy Head. The sinking "Frogner" was photographed from the deck of the "Geelong."



PROFESSOR SARAH BERNHARDT: THE GREAT ACTRESS'S FIRST LECTURE IN DECLAMATION AT THE CONSERVATOIRE.

Drawn by L. Sabattier.

When Madame Bernhardt took the Chair of Declamation for the first time she did not deliver a formal lecture, but contented herself with hearing a number of pupils recite.

She made notes, and reserved her judgment. Only a privileged few were admitted to the lecture.



Lord Londonderry.

A RIFLE-RANGE ON A ROOF: WAR-OFFICE v. POST-OFFICE.

The miniature range, which is on the roof of the Post Office Savings Bank building, was opened by the Earl of Granard. The teams, taken in order from the foreground, are (Post Office) Colonel J. Williams, Colonel W. Price, Colonel A. M. Ogilvie, Mr. H. Babington Smith. (War Office) Colonel C. R. Crosse, Major Harris, Colonel Raffles

Thomson, the Earl of Granard,

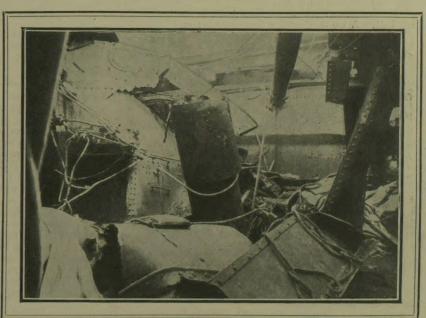
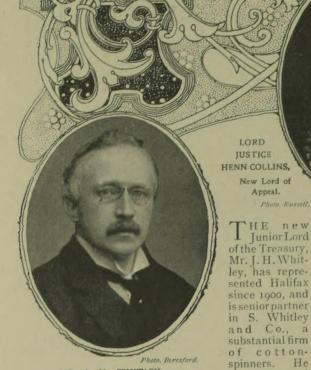


Photo. "Leslie's Weekly

EFFECTS OF A DONKEY-ENGINE EXPLOSION ON BOARD A SHIP.

While the liner "Valdivia" was on her voyage from the West Indies to New York, the boiler of the donkey-engine blew up. Seven men were killed, several were injured, and the vessel was very nearly sunk. The damage to the structural parts of the ship was tremendous. Plates were rent and shattered, and the upper works presented a scene of indescribable chaos.



MR. J. H. WHITLEY, New Junior Lord of the Treasury.

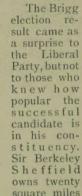
lege, and is a B.A. of London University. Mr. Whitley succeeds Mr. J. M. F. Fuller, who becomes Vice-Chamberlain in his Majesty's Household.

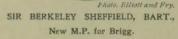
Tragic circumstances attended the death of Sir Frederick Wigan, Bart., who journeyed on Saturday from East Sheen to London to record his vote in the County Council election at Southwark. he returned to the station from the polling-booth he fell down, and shortly afterwards expired in St. George's Hospital. The late Baronet was eighty years of age, and was senior partner in a

well - known firm of hopmerchants.

was educated

at Clifton Col-





square miles district of Scunthorpe, and is an enthusiastic supporter of the Yeomanry. At one time he was Attaché to the Embassy in Paris. He was able to convert a Conservative minority of 1726 in 1906 to

a majority of 116 in 1907. The appointment of Admiral Sir Arthur K. Wilson as Admiral of the Fleet (Additional) provides us with the comforting assurance that for five years still our Navy will command the services of the greatest strategist of modern times. Although he may not be so popular with the man in the street as his successor on the Channel Fleet, Admiral Wilson is idolised by the Navy, which he has helped to make so efficient. A word of praise from him is the



ADMIRAL SIR A. K. WILSON, New Admiral of the Fleet.

ian Campaign of 1882, and the Soudan Campaign of 1882. The appointment of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Henn Collins as Lord of Appeal marks

greatest reward

that many an officer ever desires. The length of Admiral Wil-

son's service may

be realised when

we recall that he served in the

Crimean War.

He also saw ac-

Chinese War of

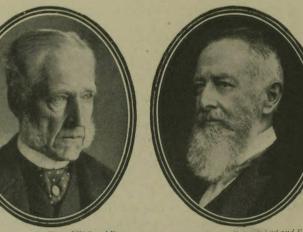
1855, the Egypt-

promotion of a first-rate lawyer. Although his judgment in the West Riding case was upset by the House of Lords, that did not prevent it from being a model of lucid reasoning. In 1897 he was appointed arbitrator on the Venezuela Boundary Question. His promotion to the Bench dates from 1891, when he was made Judge of the High Court (Northern Circuit), and it was from 1897 to 1901 that he was Lord Justice of Appeal. The new Lord

## PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

of Appeal is an Irishman by birth and son of a distinguished Q.C., Stephen Collins.

The new Master of the Rolls in succession to Sir R Henn Collins is Sir Herbert Cozens-Hardy, an East Anglian, a Nonconformist, and a politician. North Norfolk sent him to Parliament from 1885 to 1899, when he became Judge of the Chancery Division. Previous to this appointment he was leader at the Chancery Bar, where his learning became as proverbial as his eloquence. His decisions on the Bench have won him a great



THE LATE SIR F. PLUNKETT, THE LATE SIR F. WIGAN, BART., Commercial Magnate. Distinguished Diplomatist



THE LATE SIR AUGUST MANNS, Formerly Musical Director, Crystal Palace.



THE LATE MR. CHARLES BERTRAM. Conjurer and Society Entertainer.

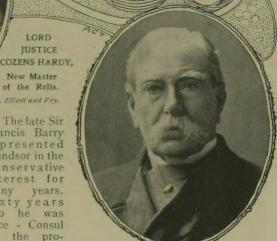
reputation for unswerving fairness and impartiality. Sir Herbert is a Fellow of University College, London, whereas the previous Master of the Rolls was a Cambridge man.

The late Sir August Manns conducted over twelve thousand concerts, married at the age of seventy-two, was knighted seven years later, and died without an enemy. Although an alien by birth, he believed in British composers, producing many of their works at the Saturday Concerts which he founded at the Crystal Palace. Schubert, however, was his favourite, and we do not blame him. His father was a prolific glassblower of Stolzenberg, in Pomerania, but young Manns preferred to blow the clarinet and flute. From village preferred to blow the clarinet and flute. From village prodigy he became a town musician of Elbing, passing to Berlin and Königsberg, and then to London. At the Crystal Palace he succeeded the employer whose "ghost" he refused to become. Orchestral music in England was then (in 1855) at its lowest, but Manns set to work and made it famous. On six occasions he conducted the Handel Festival, and deep were the regrets when ill - health compelled that familiar figure to disappear.

The late Sir Francis Plunkett was perhaps the most popular Ambassador we have ever had at Vienna. His excellent humour and fund of good stories made him persona gratissima. Entering the diplomatic service fifty-two years ago, he served at Yedo and Washington before being appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan in 1883. Five years later he went to Stockholm, and from there to Brussels, which he left for the important post in Vienna in 1900. Sir Francis belonged to a famous Irish family and married an American.

Francis Barry represented Windsor in the Conservative interest for many years. Sixty years ago he was Vice - Consul for the province of Biscay Spain, and in 1872 was appointed Consul-General in





THE LATE SIR FRANCIS BARRY, Formerly M.P. for Windsor

England for the Republic of Ecuador. He first represented Windsor in 1890. Sir Francis was a keen antiquary.

The late secretary of the Surrey County Cricket Club, Mr. C. W. Alcock, was an all-round sportsman, and helped in the foundation of Association football in this country. He was a footballer at Harrow, and eventually played for England against Scotland in 1875. He had filled the post of secretary to the Surrey County Cricket Club since 1872, and always had

the arrangement of the tours of the Australian teams in England. The first England Australia match played at Kennington Oval 1880 might never have taken place but for the enthusiasm of Mr. Alcock.

Two en-



THE LATE MR. C. W. ALCOCK, Secretary, Surrey Cricket Club.

tertainers who delighted many audiences have passed away during the week. Miss Rosina Brandam will ever be remembered in connection with the Savoy operas. According to Gilbert, her only fault was that, although she took the old ladies' parts, she never could look older than twenty-eight. Lady Sangazure, in "The Sorcerer," was her first part, in 1887, and she was still the chief attraction of "Véronique." Her portrait will be found on another page. An interesting fact about the late Mr. Charles Bertram, the well-known conjurer, is that his portrait was included in a receptacle constructed for was included in a receptacle constructed for preserving records under Cleopatra's Needle

when that markable monument was erected on the Embankment. Originally intended for the Wesleyan minis-try, Mr. Berttry, ram found congenial more of-hand. He performed on many occasions before the King. His question "Isn't it wonderful?" was electric.

Colonel Sir



Secretary of Lloyd's.

nounced from Panama, had a varied and interesting life. A Lieutenant in the R.A. and then in the Life Guards, he acted as Assistant Military Secretary to Lord Napier of Magdala in the Abyssinian Expedition. He saw the German Wars of 1866 and 1870 as Assistant Military Attaché, and received the Iron Cross from the German Emperor. Colonel Hozier's experiences are narrated in several publications.

# The King's Holiday.

THE

Travelling as the Duke of Lancas-ter, his Majesty ter, his Majesty left for Biarritz on Monday morning with the intention of spending four weeks in that de-lightful health-resort. The best military band at Bordeaux has proceeded to the same spot, and will be at King Edward's orders. A number of the King's personal friends have already taken up their

have already taken up their quarters, and others are expected. At Biarritz his Majesty has quarters at the Hotel du Palais—a suite of fourteen apartments on the ground floor of the southern wing. Furniture used by the Emperor Napoleon III. is used for the King's bedroom. After his stay at Biarritz, the King intends to take a Mediterranean trip in the royal yacht, the Queen joining him probably at Marseilles. Although the route is not yet fixed, the royal party will probably visit a number of the North African ports, and a meeting with the King of Spain is on the tapis. His Majesty, however, loves nothing so much as the impromptu, so that no rigid programme can be announced. The main thing is that he should have health and a good holiday.

### The New Central Criminal Court.

Justice is decently, not to say magnificently, housed in her palace of marble and alabaster at the "New Old Bailey," opened by the King and Queen last week. So splendid a structure was inaugurated fitwas inaugurated fit-tingly with splendid ceremony. A richly carpeted daïs with gold and crimson chairs, under a canopy of crimson and gold, had been prepared for their Majesties in the lower hall, and it was here that the King in Fieldthat the King, in Field-Marshal's uniform, re-ceived the address from the Corporation at the hands of Sir William

Treloar, himself in crimson and miniver. The King, in his reply, dwelt upon the advantage of clemency to youthful offenders, and of reclaiming, not hardening, criminals. The trumpeters then sounded a royal salute as his Majesty declared the building open.

Honours at the New Old Bailey.

Honours, all the more pleasant because they were somewhat unex-

pected, were conferred on two of the legal luminaries on this pleasant occasion. The leader of the Criminal Bar is now Sir Charles W. Mathews, and the Common Serjeant is Sir Frederick Albert Bosanquet. Sir Charles Mathews had practised fourteen years before he was appointed Junior Counsel to the Treasury at the Old Bailey, in 1886. Two years later he became Senior Counsel, and in 1893 Recorder of Salisbury. Sir Frederick Bosanquet had a brilliant career at Cambridge before being called to the Bar in 1863. In 1879 he became Recorder of Worcester, and from 1891 to 1900 was Recorder of Wolverhampton.

Sir A. Swettenham's Rumour for once proves right, and we are offici-Retirement. Alexander Swettenham, Governor of Jamaica, tendered his resignation on account of age on Jan. 23, on the morrow of the publication of his now famous letter. That letter provided Mr. Dooley with material for some of

WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF.



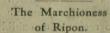
PROMOTED ADMIRAL: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

his richest humour, and everything has turned out for the best, so that one rather regrets to find so heavy a price paid for a course of action which did so little harm. If the resignation passes into effect, this ends a fine career in the public ser-vice. Sir Alexander was undoubtedly a capable and energetic administrator, turn-

ing, for instance, the deficit at
British Guiana into a respectable surplus.
In spite of his "age" he was married only
eighteen months ago. There is no doubt that his recent action was approved of by one section of the community. The moral of the story is that public servants have not the easy sinecures that many people think. A life-long career of official success may be obliterated in the irritation of a moment.

His Imperial Highness General The Mikado's Brother. Prince Fushimi, who reaches England in April, is a brother of the present Emperor of Japan, whose thanks for the Order of the Garter he is now bringing to the King. The

Prince is an ideal representative of all that is courtly and great in the old and new Japan. He is a man of about fifty-eight years of age, married the Princess Toshiko in 1876, and has three sons and one daughter, who is now the Marchioness Yamanouchi. The Prince is a General of the Imperial Army, and commanded the First Cavalry Brigade, which won laurely ade, which won laurels in the late war.



The late Marchioness of Ripon was one of those who had a kind heart as well as a coronet. Her many good deeds made her greatly beloved by all those with whom she came in contact. It was her influence that

As a prominent Pro-

smoothed over many difficulties during her husband's Viceroyalty in India from 1880 to 1884. Lady Ripon was the daughter of the late Mr. Henry Vyner, of Gautby Hall, Horncastle, and remained to the end a Protestant, though her husband became a Roman Catholic in 1874. She had been an invalid for the last three years.

The L. C. C. Election.

Seen "snowed under."

hitherto pocket-preserve has admitted, his party has been "snowed under."

Even Battersea, the hitherto pocket-preserve of the great John Burns, has returned one Moderate, or rather one Municipal Reformer. Mr. Sidney Webb

one Municipal Reformer. Mr. Sidney Webb had a narrow enough majority, and the general collapse of the open Socialists seems to point the moral of this famous fight. The vote of London has for the time being been recorded against the policy of municipalisation initiated by the Fabian Society, and carried on by its converts. The Municipal Reformers are themselves surprised at the extent of their victory, for the Progressives had not been caught napping, as in the case of the Borough Council elections. Indeed, it was the hardest-fought election on record, the language used on both sides being

record, the language used on both sides being virulent to the last degree. The new party

in power has a difficult task before it.



THE KING'S RESIDENCE AT BIARRITZ: THE PALACE HOTEL

The building which forms the nucleus of the hotel was once the Villa Eugénie, and was the gift of Napoleon III. to the Empress. Every brick of the original building was English, and was laid by English bricklayers. It was calculated that each brick cost 6d. by the time it was put in position.



The runners-up were Bonar and Alert III.





MR. C. W. MATHEWS, Knighted at the Opening of the New Old Bailey.



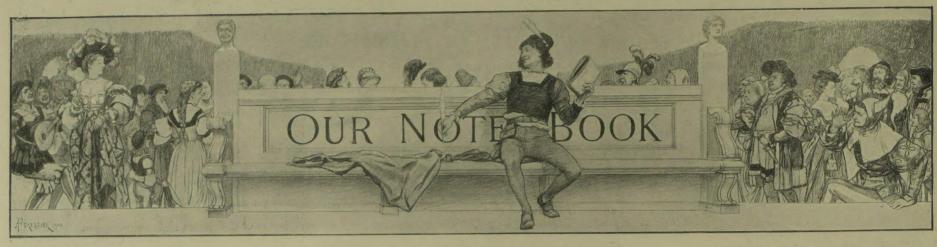
MR. F. A. BOSANQUET, Knighted at the Opening of the New Old Bailey.



THE LATE MARCHIONESS OF RIPON, Wife of the veteran Liberal Statesman. Died March 1.



HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE FUSHIMI, On a Mission to thank the King for conferring the Garter on the Mikado.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IN numerous letters I have received, and in numberless passages in the contemporary Press, I find one continually repeated form of expression. It is used touching the New Theology; but fortunately for us it does not touch merely the New Theology, but is applicable to a great many other things in the modern world which are considerably more actual and important. The phrase I mean is this: my correspondents continually say that Mr. R. J. Campbell is only giving a new form to the old truth. Others call it a restatement of the old truth. Now obviously there may be much good in a restatement of old truth, and there cannot possibly be any harm. If it is really true that "Ill weeds grow apace," then certainly there can be no great harm in my saying, if it amuses me to say it, "It has been remarked by many students of Horticulture that those parts of garden vegetation which are least valuable to the gardener are, by a singular paradox, those whose vitality and rapidity of growth are most striking and indisputable." We may, perhaps, prefer (by some perverse barbarism in our own nature) the older and shorter statement, but certainly we cannot deny that the second is harmless, or that it is, strictly speaking, a restatement of an old truth. But, indeed, the idea of a fresh form for old facts might be much more valuable than this. What we want just now more than anything else is people who really can exhibit old truths in new form. For the fact is that the great evil of our day consists in the fact that we are doing exactly the opposite. Campbell and his admirers are not keeping the truth and altering the form. On the contrary, they are keeping the form and altering the truth. It might, perhaps, be a very good thing if a man said, "I still believe in the idea of Final Perseverance, but for the sake of a certain briskness and novelty in my style, I propose to call Final Perseverance by the new name of 'Potted Shrimps.'" I do not object to that, as long as the alteration is made clear to all parties in the controversy, and as long as we get another word for "Potted Shrimps"; perhaps a matter of darker and more delicate research. But the New Theologians do not say that they still believe, say, in Final Perseverance, and that they have got a new name for the doctrine. On the contrary, they say they have got a new doctrine, and that they propose to call it Final Perseverance. They do not get rid of a mere antiquated word, and insist only on what it really means. On the contrary, they cling convulsively to the antiquated word; but make it mean something entirely different.

I only take the case of Mr. Campbell as typical of something quite widespread in our contemporary world. The fact is that there could not possibly be better fun or more profit than there would be if we did really stick to our ideas and continually vary the form of them. If we did that, our moral system would gain exactly what it lacks, solidity; and our ordinary life would gain exactly what it lacks, a lark. Take for the first example this very case of Mr. Campbell and his school. Mr. Campbell would like to preach a new doctrine, but still to preach it in a particular chapel, in a particular dress, and under particular conventions. Now, what he ought to do is to preach the old and really interesting doctrine of his sect, but to preach it from somewhere else-say, the top of a tree. Most of the current critics have needlessly muddled this problem by talking about the Old Theology; as if there had been only one other Theology besides Mr. Campbell's. Our position in England has been singularly perplexed by the fact that there has been in this country a Catholic Theology, a Calvinistic Theology that rebelled against it, and an Evangelical Theology that rebelled against that.

Now I understand that the actual documents of Mr. Campbell's settlement are Calvinistic. I do not in any sense mention this in order to express a reproach towards him, but merely as expressing an aspiration for him. It would be very delightful if Mr. Campbell

could see his way to continue to preach the doctrine, but to change its expression or form. Calvinism is a highly intellectual and reasonable doctrine; personally I think it atrocious, but that is neither here nor there. The point is that it has not been expressed adequately in fresh and modern shapes. The doctrine of Calvinism I take briefly to be this: that the Almighty acts towards mankind as a man acts towards a garden: growing what he chooses, plucking it when he chooses, rooting up what he chooses in the pure irresponsibility of art. Or, that he is like an artist who must have blacks and whites in his picture; and that it is no man's business to complain whether he is saved to make a star of the high light or damned to make a relieving darkness. This awful sense of everything being in higher hands the English Puritans in the seventeenth century chose to typify by black hats, black gowns, short hair, long sermons, the absence of ceremony, the building of big and ugly chapels designed to contain congregations, but not to please or impress them. All these severe habits seemed to the Puritans to express what they wanted to express, the helplessness of man before God; the fact that he had really very little to do with the whole business. Now the New Nonconformists keep the black gowns, the long sermons, the short hair, the ugly chapels, the reluctance to use rites; but what they want to alter is the thing that all this was meant to express; they want to use all these symbols in order to convey the very opposite of what they symbolise. They want to convey that man is a demi-god, that he is not separated from the supreme, that free will is omnipotent, that all is well. They have kept the form and altered the idea-very much for the better I think. But how very fine it would be if Mr. Campbell and the rest could only see their way to doing what they profess to do, to preaching the old creed in a new shape? There nothing to prevent Calvinism being expressed in sacraments and altar lights; there is nothing to prevent Calvinism being expressed in fireworks and ballet girls. They might adopt, for instance, that metaphor of the garden full of blossom to which I have already referred. All the deacons might dress up as different kinds of flowers, this deacon as a lily, that deacon as a pansy, to express the inevitable beauty of their divine destiny. And Mr. Campbell himself, like a superb white chrysanthemum, might stand in the middle. I do not insist upon this example; doubtless there are many other ways in which the thing might be done, in which the old faith of the founders might be expressed in a modern and inventive way. All I urge is that what the innovators are doing is the reverse of what they profess to be doing. On their own principles they ought to be keeping close to the intellectual concept of Calvinism; but, on the other hand, they ought to be always trying to think of some new symbolic form or celebration which would be particularly appropriate to the moral atmosphere of Calvinism. For instance, human sacrifice.

much worse than it is exhibited at the City Temple. The shocking truth is that our creeds are continually changing, while our customs get stiffer and stiffer every day. That is to say, in effect, that we are bound always to do the same thing, but may give any number of nonsensical modern reasons for doing it. Everyone in the modern world is made to say "Thank you"; but anyone in the modern world is free to deny that gratitude is a good thing. Now surely it would be much better if a man were expected to understand and respect the idea of gratitude, but were allowed sometimes to express it in some other way than by saying "Thank you" to the lady who had passed him the salt. As, for instance, he might express it by falling on his knees before her, by offering her twopence out of his waistcoat pocket, by producing on the spur of the moment a short lyric on the subject of her beauty and benevolence, by giving her his card, by bursting into tears, or by passing the salt back to her. Each of these formal expressions of gratitude might be appropriate to some particular epoch, environment, or civilisation, this suiting a more leisurely, and that a more feverish age. But what is clearly essential in the matter is that the ideal of gratitude should not change: for gratitude is the first virtue of living things, first with dogs and with saints.

All this can be seen as clearly as anywhere else in the legal developments of the modern world. Along with a great increase of theoretical scepticism there is a great decrease of actual protest. At no time of history, perhaps, have men been so fond of saying that punishment should not take place. And at no time of history has punishment taken place more automatically. It has never been so much disputed whether any man should be hanged; and it has never been so certain and beyond interference that certain men would be hanged. I can open one modern paper in which it is said that, according to the opinions of the latest moralists and men of science, nobody should be held responsible for his actions at all. I can look at the next paper and see that somebody has been condemned for an act that no modern man thinks terrible to a punishment which no modern man approves. I entirely disagree with those who say that a man is not responsible for his sins. I have committed several sins in my life, and I was responsible for them all right. But the curious thing is that while Mr. Blatchford and others are solemnly asserting that all men are irresponsible, we may find that modern law denies that anyone is anything except responsible. I saw the other day in some paragraph of police news that a man came before a Judge charged with some crime of passion, and begged to be sent away to a lunatic asylum, saying that he was always doing these things, and that he was a terror to himself. The Judge obviously sympathised with this pathetic surrender, but had apparently no power to comply with this astonishingly reasonable request, and, after uttering some vague hopes, sent the man to five years' penal servitude. It seems to me indescribably typical of the absurd condition we have reached that while modern people are asking urgently that everyone should be treated as a mental invalid, there is no machinery for doing it in the case of one isolated individual who says' that he is a mental invalid.

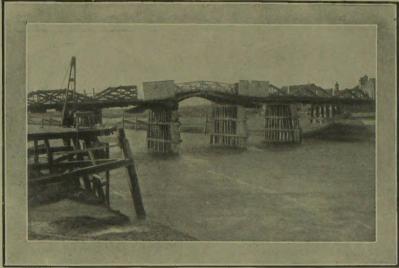
Mr. Blatchford tells me that I am not responsible for my actions, and I resent the statement with some passion; though I am far from saying that my actions are anything to be proud of. They are poor things, but my own. But while Mr. Blatchford is proving that I am not to be held responsible when I want to be held responsible, another modern is holding a man responsible when he specifically says that he is not responsible. We lock up forty lunatics who say that they are not lunatics. But when a man comes along and says that he is a lunatic, it appears that we have nothing to do. Our methods are exhausted. Our minds are prostrated. We cannot imagine what ought to be done with a man who really knows what is the matter with him.

This is only another example of the general principle of the stiffening of our modern customs. The externals of the modern world seem to be the most difficult things to change. Respectability will continue. The crime will continue; but we shall always be allowed to vary the excuse. We shall always be made to wipe our shoes on the mat; but in one century we may say that it is because our shoes are too sacred to be polluted with mud; in the next century we may say that mud is too sacred to be polluted with our shoes. At one time it will be said that we are casting off in scorn upon the doormat the dust of the street; at another time it will be said that we are leaving on our friends' doorstep a gift-offering of the gorgeous and teeming earth. This liberty will be allowed us. This is what the modern world means by liberty.



THE WINNER OF KING HAAKON'S CUP FOR SKI-ING.

The victor for King Haakon's cup for combined ski running and jumping at the Trondhjem National Sports is Andreas Udbye. Udbye is the son of an Englishwoman, and married an English wife.



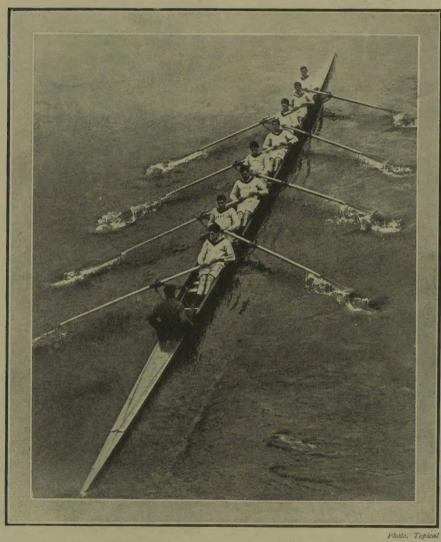
ONE OF THE LAST REMAINING PILE BRIDGES DOOMED: A VANISHING LANDMARK IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

Fesdyke Bridge, in Lincolnshire, which spans the Welland at the head of Fosdyke Water, is to be replaced by a swing bridge. At present its central arch is raised by hand to let vessels pass to and from Spalding. These delightful relics of a simpler England are now all too few, but the needs of a strenuous time forbid sentimental regrets at their disappearance.



THE SCULPTOR-MONK OF BUCKFAST ABBEY.

Buckfast Abbey, which lately came into possession of the Benedictines, is to be restored by the monks. For this purpose the Prior, the Rev. Maurus Massé, O.S.B., has learned sculpture, and is rapidly becoming proficient.



BOAT-RACE PRACTICE: THE OXFORD CREW AT WORK. The crews were photographed from Hammersmith Bridge. Oxford's time for their first full course was 19 minutes 31 seconds. The names are Heard (bow), Bucknall, Hope, Peat, Gillan, Kirby, Southwell, Gladstone, (stroke), Donkin, (cox).

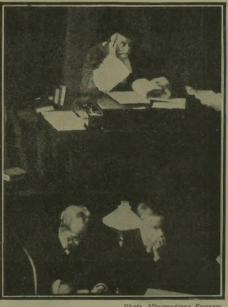


BOAT-RACE PRACTICE: CAMBRIDGE'S FIRST COURSE FROM PUTNEY. Cambridge rowed their first course on March 1. The time was 19 minutes 30 seconds. The best record is 18 min. 47 sec. The crew is composed as follows: Close-Brooks, (bow), Benham, Goldsmith, Burn, Baynes, Johnstone, Powell, Stuart (stroke), and Boyle (cox).



THE POPE RECOGNISES AN OLD SCHOOLFELLOW. CHEVALIER FERRETTO.

A photographer who lately had a sitting from the Pope suddenly recognised in his Holiness an old schoolfellow. The recognition was mutual, and the assistant photographer immediately snapshotted the scene.



THE BLACK CAP'S LAST APPEARANCE AT THE OLD OLD BAILEY.

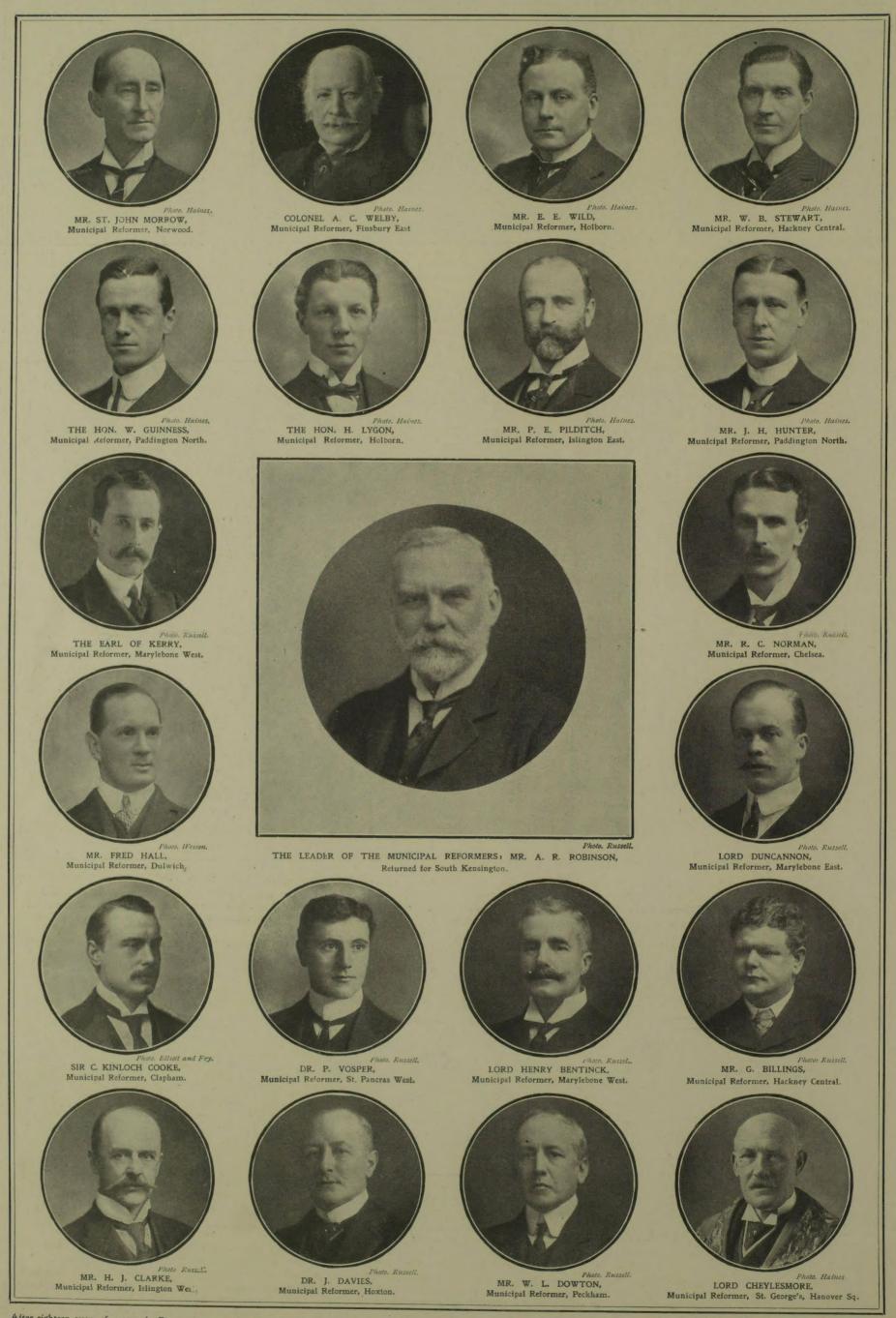
The final murder trial was heard last week in the old Central Criminal Court. The accused was convicted and was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Ridley.



THE COUNTESS CABBY AND OTHER WOMEN CABDRIVERS OF PARIS.

Among the first five women to pass the Police Prefect's examination for licence to drive cabs in Paris are Mme. Lutgen (formerly Comtesse du Pin de La Guérinière) and Mme. Dufaut. Mme. Dufaut's husband is also a cabman, and is said to be jealous of his wife's skill.

# VICTORS FOR MUNICIPAL REFORM IN THE L.C.C. ELECTION.



# THE GREAT VICTORY FOR MUNICIPAL REFORM IN THE L.C.C.:

MEMBERS OF THE NEW COUNCIL.



LIZERAZZRE



writing in a club: probably it was not funny, but I laughed consumedly.

Perhaps no other profession is so delightful to its members as that of the author. We know that the poems of Tennyson and Wordsworth gave each of these authors unfeigned and unconcealed satisfaction. Is it not true that when Scott was about to read part of "Rob Roy" to some friends Wordsworth said that he would first recite his "Rob Roy" (a poem), did so, and then walked away till-

the other reading was over? Let us hope it is true! Meanwhile, the feeblest versifier is as much delighted by his own "music" (so he calls his rhymes) as Shakspere can have been by his very best passages.

Such are the confessed delights of authorship: confessed by all authors, when they are candid, except by Mr. Carlyle, who groaned and howled over his work as if he were having a dose of the boot and the thumbscrews both at once.

We have really almost no grievances; reviews are merely like mustard to beef. Every author proclaims that he laughs at unfavourable reviews; one poet was heard doing so in a public library. But observers said that the laughter sounded rather as if he laughed "on the wrong side of his mouth"; it was somewhat hysterical.

They wronged that poet! I have read the brutal review (it was written eighty-five years ago), and I know why the poet laughed, and that his mirth was genuine. A passage in the criticism suggested to him the only joke which he is known to have made in his whole life: to be sure, he was drowned at the age of thirty, and might have developed a sense of humour later.

From sheer lack of grievances, some authors complain of their publishers. But even if they really have anything to grumble about, the annoyance hits them; not as authors, but as commercial men — men of business. The affair is "chrematistic," as Aristotle puts it, and has no concern with their art. They are injured, if injured they are, not as artists, but as dealers in an article of commerce; and they ought to learn the ways of commerce or get someone who knows the ways of commerce to manage their transactions.

Of a poet, historian, novelist, essayist, or what not who holds these views, we may say-

> This is the Happy Author, this is he That every man who writes should wish to be!

Still, perhaps in our purely business aspect we, or some of us, have our grievance, which legislation might remove if legislators had time to look into the matter. This is the brief duration of an author's owner-ship of his copyrights. I do not know how long that ownership lasts, but it is not, I feel pretty sure, beyond fifty years. Privileged race that we are, we escape all wrong, as a rule, because, as a rule, our books are "dead," commercially speaking, in less than fifty weeks.

But few of us produce books which do not begin to be worth anything till some thirty years after the date of publication. To men who do (and to women, of course), the tenure of profitable copyright is only twenty work if workight leasts for fifty years, if copyright lasts for fifty years. This is hard on their heirs, on their families. There is a class of publishers called technically "Body - Snatchers," as I am informed, who "rush out" a book as soon as the breath of copyright leaves it.

I lately read of a person who maintains that a publisher of this kind "should be allowed to take the latest corrected edition of the work which he rushes out. This is "for the good of the public," and "in the interests of the author"! No protection for unexhausted improve-ments! If these opinions are correctly reported, I never heard of anything so cool.



'HE cheerful talent of Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick has never shown it-self to better advantage than in "The Kinsman" (Methuen) - a o f comedy

errors—and manners, which is in every way excellent. It could not possibly have happened; but the entertainment provided is so lively that nobody is likely

to stop to cavil at manifest absurdities until the book is read. Herbert Gammage, a lazy, handsome Cockney clerk, a vain, weak, lady-killing person, went to Cornwall on a week-end holiday, and there fell in with Roger Blois, his rich kinsman and Dromio, who had just arrived from

MR. HENRY JAMES,

Whose last book, "The American Scene, is reviewed on a later Page.



A PAGE FROM A QUEEN'S PRAYER-BOOK.

This volume of "Preces Piae" the handiwork of Geoffrey Tory, is to be sold at Sotheby's. It was written for the marriage of Claude of France daughter of Anne of Brittany and Louis XII, with her cousin, Francis Comte d'Angoulême (Francis I). The book contains sixteen miniatures, and is the most exquisite specimen of French illumination that has been seen in the market since the sale of the Hamilton manuscripts in 1889.

Photograph by permission of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge,

Australia to visit his relations in the old country. Gammage was confronted - no matter how - by the chance of personating Blois, seized upon it, and forthwith walked, for an eventful week, upon the razor-edges of a social promenade quite beyond his clerkly powers of balance. Mrs. Sidgwick indicates the perils of his progression with a very shrewd, incisive touch. The little more—whether a male guest should, or should not, wear white gloves to dinner—and the little less as to the problem of holding or discarding his hat upon entrance-were much, indeed, to Mr. Gammage, and worlds away. He made a fatal compromise between frock-coat or flannels for a garden-party, and wore both at once, laying a cruel strain upon "the county" a strain, by the way, it received with really heroic composure. The story ends, as it begins, on a note of genuine but not unkindly laughter.



THE FATHER OF PRINTING: A PORTRAIT OF GUTTENBERG DISCOVERED AT FRANKFORT.

This portrait of Guttenberg was discovered by a picture-dealer of Frankfort-on-Main. It is life-size, and shows the father of printing in the prime of life. Beside him is a model of a hand-press and other implements of the printer's craft. Behind him in a case stand folios, a Bible in two volumes, a Psalter, and a Catholicon. It is believed to have been painted shortly after further being data him. after Guttenberg's death by an admirer of the printer. The canvas is somewhat scratched,

# ROYALTY ON THE BENCH AT THE NEW OLD BAILEY.

DRAWN BY S. REGG.

Mr. Gladstone. Lord Althorp.

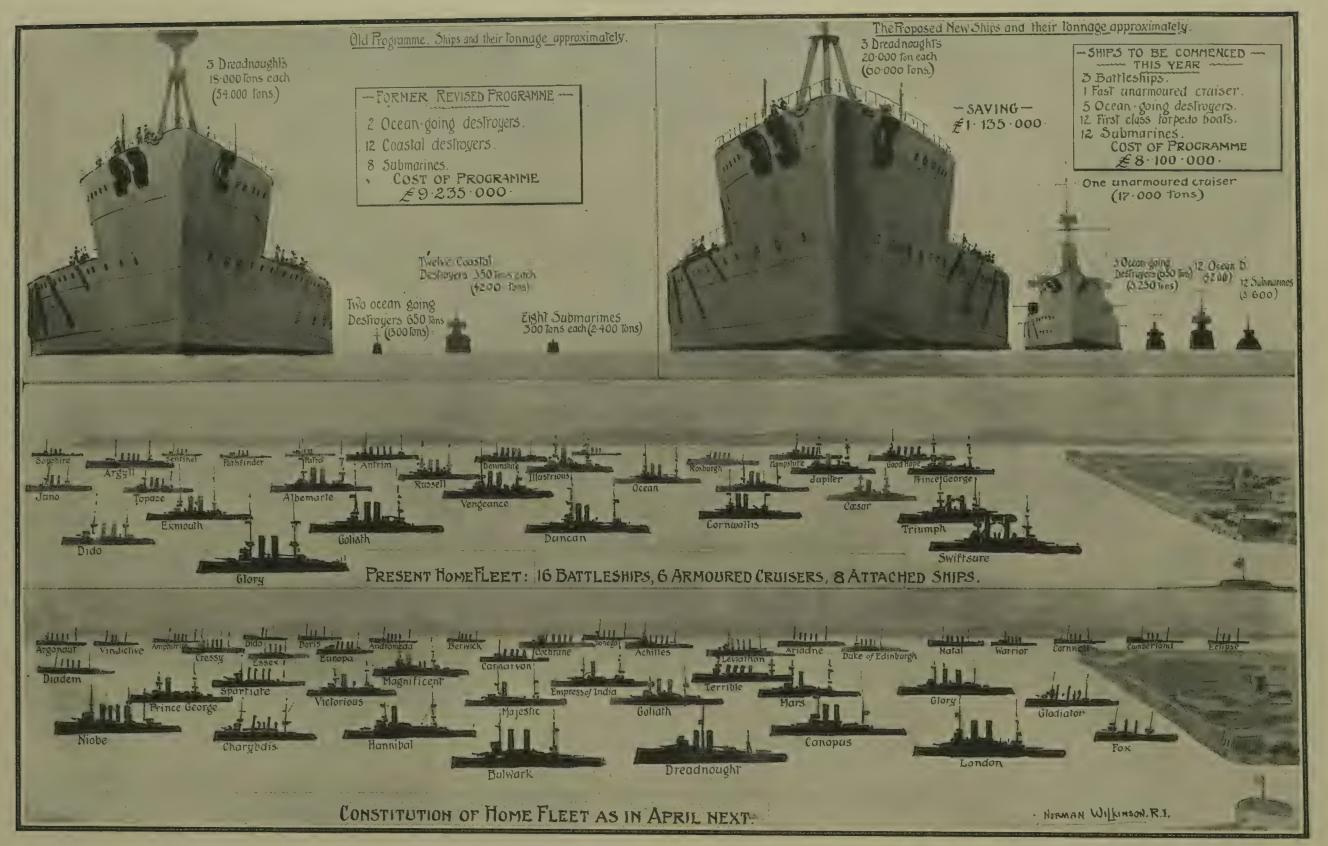


ON THE SEAT OF JUSTICE: THE KING AND QUEEN AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

On February 28 the King and Queen went in state to open the new buildings of the Central Criminal Court at the Old Bailey. After the civic ceremony their Majesties were conducted to the principal court, where the Bench and Bar were awaiting them. The King and Queen took their seats on the Bench, and the Lord Chief Justice, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor through illness, presented an address to their Majesties.

# THE NEW NAVY: THE GOVERNMENT'S FORTHCOMING PROGRAMME OF WAR-SHIPS.

DRAWN BY NORMAN WILKINSON, R.I.



COMPARISON OF THE OLD AND NEW SHIP-BUILDING PROGRAMMES AND THE OLD AND NEW PROVISION FOR HOME DEFENCE.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.



CIENCE SCIENCE JOTTINGS. THE HYACINIHS IN THE JAR. 'HE three hyacinths in the shallow

awakened to life and vitality. Three fine tapering blooms, pink, purple, and white, rise from the bulbs. The leaves, all glorious in their green, encircle the blooms like a guard of sword-blades. In the jar is a collection of gravel-stones and water, with a

have

jar

piece of charcoal or two, which homely tradition, more than any scientific teaching, has credited with being necessary to keep the water sweet. The blooms awaken in one's mind questions and problems about vitality which approach way closely to which approach very closely to matters of human interest. Not so long ago there was no sign in the dried bulbs of the promise of early spring, which fulfilled and verified, has given me the fra-grant flowers. Life was dormant in the cells of the bulbs, but it was vitality charged with all the wondrous potentiality of blos-soming forth into the blooms of to-day. This alone is a marvel, that life should be capable of holding its hand, as it were; of slowing down its energies, and of resting arrested, till the proper time arrives, through the supply of the necessary environment, for the awakening to its fullest limit. That which the weeks have done to the hyacinth bulbs is comparable to one of Nature's own conjuring tricks. In the necromancy of life, out of the

dried structures, there has been evolved all the elaborate fullness of bud, of leaf, and finally of the flower.

We see something akin to this winter sleep and spring awakening in the animal world. The bear in his slumbers has all his vitality slowed down, his body feeding upon itself, and specially on its accumulated



TO CURE THE "TUBE" STUFFINESS: A NEW EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Max Rittenberg believes that he has found the cure for the "Tube" atmosphere. He holds that the fault lies in the dryness of the air, and the Central London Railway Company proposes to spray the tunnels every night. See the fuller description on a later page.

The bat and the dormouse similarly sleep through the cold season and revive with the advent of warmer days. We learn also of animalcules, especially LIEUTENANT BOYD ALEXANDER'S BABY CHIMPANZEE, PRESENTED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The chimpanzee had a playmate, which fell overboard when the explorer's boat was shooting a rapid during his adventurous three years' journey across Africa. The chimpanzee is wearing a coat. PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. W. S. BERRIDGE, F.Z.S.

the "wheel animalcules," or Rotifers, which can be dried up from the microscope slide as mere dust specks, mummified particles, and dead to all appearance, but which may be revived on the addition of water after months, or even years of desiccation. But



A REVOLUTION IN ELECTRIC LIGHT: THE NEW HELIUM LAMP.

The photograph shows Professor Parker and Mr. Clark, discoverers of the new light, testing a filament for their lamp.

The photograph was taken by the new light, which is of far greater intensity than the older incandescent lamps.

none of these cases exactly parallels that of the hyacinths in the jar. Their dryness, and their evolution into the glory of leaf and flower, are part and parcel of their constitution. Theirs is no awakening from a sleep simply to begin anew the work of nutrition. It is the triumph of life that is represented in their case, and the unfolding of a beauty that in the springtime is the harbinger of the fuller beauty of the plant-world in the months to come.

The bulb of the hyacinth is, of course, a stem, and not a root, as it is popularly supposed to be. The roots hang down below the bulb. A section of this structure shows that, like the onion - type, the hyacint bulb is composed of layers of fleshy scales, and the bulb is composed of the bulb is composed. so to speak, with a central portion, or disc, which is small in size regarded in relation to the enveloping leaves. This bulb is therefore a much - compressed stem, and as such can give origin to leaves and flowers. It is related to the fleshy underground stem you see represented in a potato, and called a "tuber." The bulb is a modification of Nature's own making, and one which, as in all of Nature's ways and works, is evolved with a definite purpose in view. Most of our early spring plants, it will be noted, have such bulbous The snowdrop and crocus, for instance, repeat very closely the case of the hyacinth in this respect. Think for a moment of the way of life which Nature has decreed as that to be followed by those early-flowering enough to kill many an apparently stronger plant such as bides its time for flowering till the sun shines strong and the nights grow short. Therefore, the early ones require to be largely independent of the external environment for food, and, as a consequence, they carry their commissariat ready to hand in tuber or bulb. Thus, the hyacinth-bulb is really a store-cupboard full of food, mostly in the form of starch. The crocus, snowdrop, and potato are precisely in the same advantageous position, in that, if they are to be called upon to flower early, when cold reigns and food is not easy to be had, they are provided with a store of nutriment in their stems, such as renders them independent of much of the food-getting labours of ordinary and later plants.

But the mere fact of food-storage is the least part of the problem of the hyacinth in the jar. It has to find food other than that stored up in the tissues of the bulk. Your hyacinth is a green plant and feeds after the manner of its kind, which is not that of plants that are not green, whereof the mushroom and fungus tribes are notable examples. They require oxygen gas, and they demand organic matter—that is, matter which is either living or recently dead; and they demand, of

course, water, the staple support of all life, and minerals to boot. But if you were to invite the hyacinth to

dinner, your
menu would include items different from those included in the mushroom's bill of fare. The water you have given it in the jar, and the mineral fare it needs is contained in the water. Oxygen it does not need, preferring carbonic acid gas, which its leaves drink in from the air, and it will also require ammonia, for, from the last it will draw the

nitrogenous part of its diet. So the hyacinth in the jar feeds on these things now that it has expanded its spikes of flowers in all their glory. Before it could secure its food from water and air, however, it called upon its stored however, it called upon its stored up starch, and drew on this store even as it passed from the sleeping bulb state to that of growth. The florist tells you to keep the bulbs in the dark at first, and in the dark probably the infant-feeding stage with its stored-up starch begins. But while starch is the mother-food, it is sugar which alone can be made available for the plant's nutrition, and for circulation through its tissues. And so the starch is converted into sugar—a process repeated in the history of animals, including ourselves—and the feeding of the hyacinth proceeds apace.

. Thus is the hyacinth in the jar built up of water, minerals, ammonia and carbonic acid gas, for it was these very con-stituents which in the past of the bulb were used for the formation of its starchy store. Beyond

all mere materials, lies the way of the maker. back here on the living protoplasm of the plant-cells as the vital mechanism whose work has given us the blooms in the jar. It is a story this of the perpetual building up of new tissues, and the decay and dissipation of the old. For that which is new in all life is really the trans-



AN OLD WARDER OF THE PACIFIC: AN ANCIENT CYPRESS AT MONTEREY.

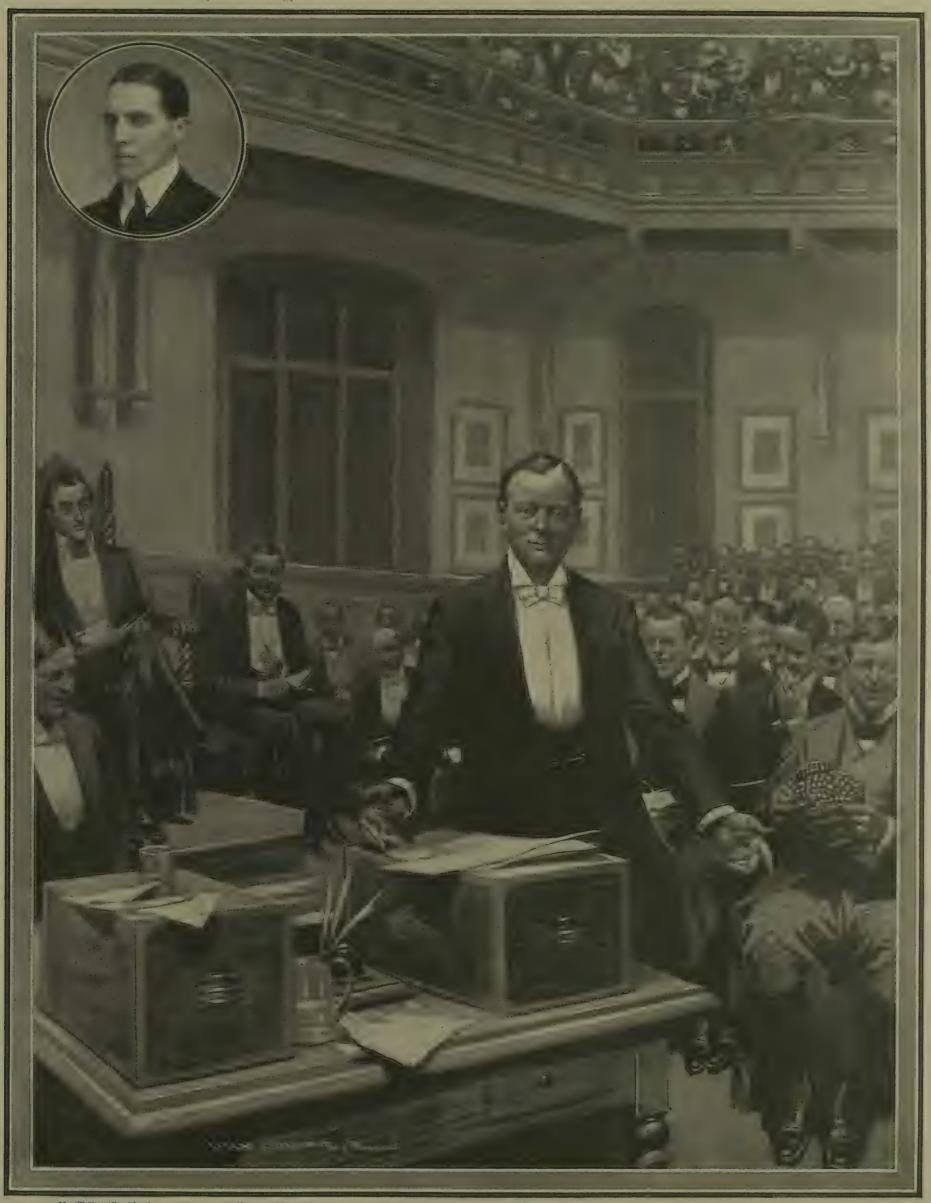
The cypress, one of the landmarks of the Californian coast, is of great age. It grows close to the seashore, and has its roots embedded among the boulders of the beach. It bears the marks of many storms.

formation of that which came before and died, and every hyacinth that emerges from its sleeping bulb is a type of Nature's resurrection morn.—ANDREW WILSON.

# RISING POLITICIANS REVISIT THE NURSERY OF ENGLISH STATESMEN:

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL AND MR. F. E. SMITH AT THE OXFORD UNION.

MR. F. E. SMITH, M.P .- [Photo, Elliott and Fry.]



Mr. Talbot (President).
Mr. Hallett (Secretary).

Viscount Wolmer.

Mr. Churchill.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, REPLYING TO MR. F. E. SMITH.

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT OXFORD.

On Friday, March 1, the subject for debate at the Oxford Union was—"That in the opinion of this House the present Government is unworthy of the confidence of the country." The question was moved by Viscount Wolmer, of University College, and was opposed by Mr. A. H. Villiers, of Magdalen. Mr. Steinhart and Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone, grandson of the G.O.M., followed. Fifth in order spoke Mr. F. E. Smith, of Wadham, M.P. for Walton, who has made so great a reputation in Parliament on the Opposition side. Mr. Winston Churchill defended the Government.



pictures at Lydiate Hall WIFE OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA. Who is Returning to this Country with her Daughters. were raided and

rent, is a man of many interests and some failures. He has not been successful in securing a seat in Parliament, but as he has several "seats" of his own in Lancashire—Ince Blundell as well as Lydiate Hall—he has his compensations. Being personally interested in social problems, he has, as a large landlord, a good many opportunities for local legislation. At Lulworth Castle, the Dorsetshire property of a member of his family, Mr. Weld-Blundell not long ago did duty as host to the King, an association which recalled the visits of George III. to the castle when the Weld of that day was numbered among his friends. Mr. Gladstone, when a youth, used to visit the Lancashire branch of the family, and had a little sport—a little was enough for many interests and some failures. He has

a youth, used to visit the Lancashire branch of the family, and had a little sport—a little was enough for him—on their estate. At nearly the end of his life Mr. Gladstone recalled those days in the hearing of the present writer. Impressed more clearly on his memory than any record of his bag was the fact that a woman, in very masculine attire, acted as gamekeeper to the old squire; and that by her his gun was cleaned.

An allusion in the Court Circular to Madame de Villa Urrutia as the Spanish "Ambassadress" has raised once more the old question as to whether a man's official position confers new dignity on his wife. If the wife of an Ambassador is to be called an Ambassadress, and of a Viceroy a Vicereine, it is asked whether the wife of a Prime Minister is to be called a Prime Ministress. We have no use for analogies in this kind of argument, and it may well be remarked that a Vicereine and an Ambassadress preside as entertainers over

one of the most onerous de one of the most onerous de-partments of their husbands' embassies. Mrs. Storer did perhaps a little more, and America gave her the title which some people still grudge to her European sisters. On the other hand, wives are superfluous to Prime Ministers-who have mostly been bachelors or widowers during the past quarter of a century. Prime Ministress! As well entitle the wife of a poet a poetess.

But a really subtle objection to the use even of the title of Ambassadress or Vicereine may yet remain to be considered. When women are in politics and take posts, who shall distinguish between the Ambassadress or Vicereine in her own right

and the Ambassadress or Vicereine in her husband's? Meanwhile, the advantage is decidedly women's. For they take these titles from their husbands, while nobody, in the new order, will call a man Viceroy or Ambassador because he is so fortunate as to be married to a Vicereine or an Ambassadress. A woman who weds a King becomes a Queen; a milkmaid marrying a Duke is Duchess; but a Queen's husband must be

content with the title of Consort, and the commoner who marries a peeress in her own right goes through life merely a Mister.

Lord Haldon, who has been writing a little homily for the villa, reprehending its

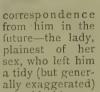


THE OWNER OF A FAMOUS TROTTING STUD AND HIS WIFE: MR. AND MRS. ALFRED VANDERBILT AT THE RACES.

habitants for the interest they take in the gossip apper-taining to great houses, must forgive the mere looker-on who recalls at least one little episode that took place



Miss Gleeson-White, the singer, is a daughter of the late Mr. Gleeson-White, the art critic. She is to be married soon.



fortune, and whose ashes rest beside his own and Lady Beaconsfield's in the hillside grave at Hughenden.

Dancing, we are told, is declining: that women show greater hardihood and endurance in golf, cycling, climbing and tennis. But do they? An American physician differs. He has been working out the mileage of the ballroom, and comes to some startling conclusions. An average waltz, he finds, takes one over three-quarters of a mile; a square dance or a polka half a mile, while a rapid galop means a good mile. Running over a programme, therefore, you have a dozen waltzes, representing nine miles; three

galops added make the distance twelve miles; while from three to five other dances, at half a mile apiece, bring up the total to between thirteen and fifteen miles. This is without counting the promenade and extras. Therefore, the expert places dancing as a recreation at the head of the list, and the best test of endurance extant.

A pretty story of Rosa Bonheur's conquest of a lion is on its rounds. Here is one of a lion which she did not conquer. This was a Highland lion, and biped—a huge fellow with a flaming beard and the frame of a Hercules. He had come down with a drove of cattle, and the artist wished to paint his picture on the spot. Her good friend, Frederick Goodall, went to seek the man, and determined to approach him through an intermediary, another drover. "Do you think your friend would consent to sit for his picture to this lady, Mlle. Bonheur, the great French artist?" asked the Royal Academician. "I'm thinkin' his Hieland pride wouldna' lat him i'm the artist?" wouldna' lat him i'm the artist?" he artist?" whe're wouldna' lat him i'm the artist?" whe're would consent to sit for him the artist?" asked the artist?" whe're would consent to sit for him the artist?" asked the Royal Academician. "I'm thinkin' his hieland pride would consent to sit for him the artist?" asked the Royal Academician. "I'm thinkin' his hieland pride would consent to sit for him the artist?" asked the Royal Academician. "I'm thinkin' his hieland pride would consent to sit for him the artist?" asked the Royal Academician. "I'm thinkin' his hieland pride would consent to sit for him the artist?" asked the Royal Academician. "I'm thinkin' his hieland pride would consent to sit for him the artist?" asked the Royal Academician. "I'm thinkin' his hieland pride would consent to sit for him the artist at the artist and the artist at the artist at

him," was the answer. "He's just lost a matther o' five poonds at the thimbles!"

With pageantry so much in vogue, it is surprising that it does not more frequently find its way into the ball-room. The masked ball seems quite dead, and the fancy-dress ball is an event of rare occurrence outside Covent Garden. At the Duchess of Devonshire's famous ball, a noble and legal Lord assumed a costume which caused a member of the royal house to remark that he was "coming a little near the Family." But one of the drollest things evoked over a matter of this sort came from Wordsworth, of all men in the world. Queen

Victoria was giving a masked ball, and Monckton Milnes, father of the present Lord Crewe, announced his intention of going as Chaucer. The Poet Laureate, who was himself thinking of cutting a figure at the ball, though his years were three-score-and-fifteen, remarked, "Well, if Richard Milnes goes in the character of Chaucer, it only remains for me to go in the character of Richard Milnes."



MR. ALFRED VANDERBILT AND HIS CELEBRATED FOUR-IN-HAND.

in the Devonshire home of his grandfather, the first Lord Haldon, better known in his day and in Parliament as Sir Lawrence Palk. For it was there that Disraeli first met the very strange lady, Mrs. Brydges Willyams, who had already conceived a romantic interest in his career, who had written to him in the past letters he had not answered, but was to be the recipient of a great



THE EXTERIOR OF THE RING.



THE INTERIOR OF THE RING

# THE WORK OF THE GREATEST FRENCH ETCHER.—NEW SERIES.

SILVER - POINT BY PAUL HELLEU.



No. II.: MISS MARJORIE GOULD.

Fashionable Frenchwomen, Englishwomen, and Americans now consider a visit to Paris incomplete unless they sit to M. Paul Helleu. As our readers already know, the British rights of many of the artist's most charming plates have been secured by "The Illustrated London News," and this series, our third, is more than the equal of its predecessors for interest and beauty.

# "MADAMA BUTTERFLY" IN AMERICA: THE NEW YORK PRODUCTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BYRON, NEW YORK.



Geraldine Farrar.

Louise Homer.

"MADAMA BUTTERFLY" IN HER AMERICAN MISE-EN-SCÈNE.

"Madama Butterfly" is not the best of Puccini's work, but it has had the greatest success. During the grand season at Covent Garden last year it was given again and again, and seemed to find more favour with the acknowledged supporters of the Opera than any other composition of recent times.

# NEW YORK'S PICTURESQUE PRODUCTION OF "MADAMA BUTTERFLY."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BYRON, NEW YORK.



Geraldine Farrar.

Louise Homer.

ANOTHER CHARMING SCENE FROM "MADAMA BUTTERFLY."



AN ALBANIAN SACRILEGE: A BLOOD-FEUD AVENGED IN SCUTARI CATHEDRAL.

FROM THE PAINTING BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

# MONUMENTS OF THE GREAT, AND THE MODERN SERVICE OF MAN.





BENJAMIN FRANKLIN RECEIVED BY LOUIS XVI.

THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF PARIS.

FRANCO-AMERICAN AMITY: FRANKLIN MEMORIALS SENT FROM PARIS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Two large bronze plaques illustrating events in the career of Benjamin Franklin in France have been presented to the Philosophical Society by Dr. I. Minis Hays, on behalf of the donor, John H. Harjes, of Paris. The plaques are replicas of bas reliefs on the pedestal of the statue of Franklin presented to the city of Paris at the time of the Franklin bicentennial celebration. One represents the reception of Franklin by King Louis XVI. in 1778, the other shows the signing of the Treaty of Paris. The bas reliefs are the work of Frederick Brou, to whom the subject was suggested by an American artist, Charles Knight, who designed the pedestal for the statue.



THE NEW POLICE-AMBULANCE

In the principal streets of London these ambulance calls have been set up. They are in direct communication with the ambulance station, and will save a great deal of time in summoning first aid.

CALL FOR LONDON.



## THE OPENING OF THE NEW SAILORS' HOME AT WEYMOUTH.

On February 28 Lord Tweedmouth and his staff opened the new Sailors' Home at Weymouth. The Home has been erected at a cost of £10,000, of which the Admiralty furnished £5000. The King telegraphed wishing the institute every success. Lord Tweedmouth was presented with an address, and formally accepted the deed of gift from the Mayor. The Corporation of Weymouth furnished the site for the Home, and brought the scheme to a successful issue.



### A MONUMENT TO SOLDIERS OF 1812 AT TORONTO.

The Army and Navy Veterans' Association has erected this monument to the memory of soldiers who fell in the War of 1812. It stands in the grounds of St. John's Church. The design is by Mr. Alward.



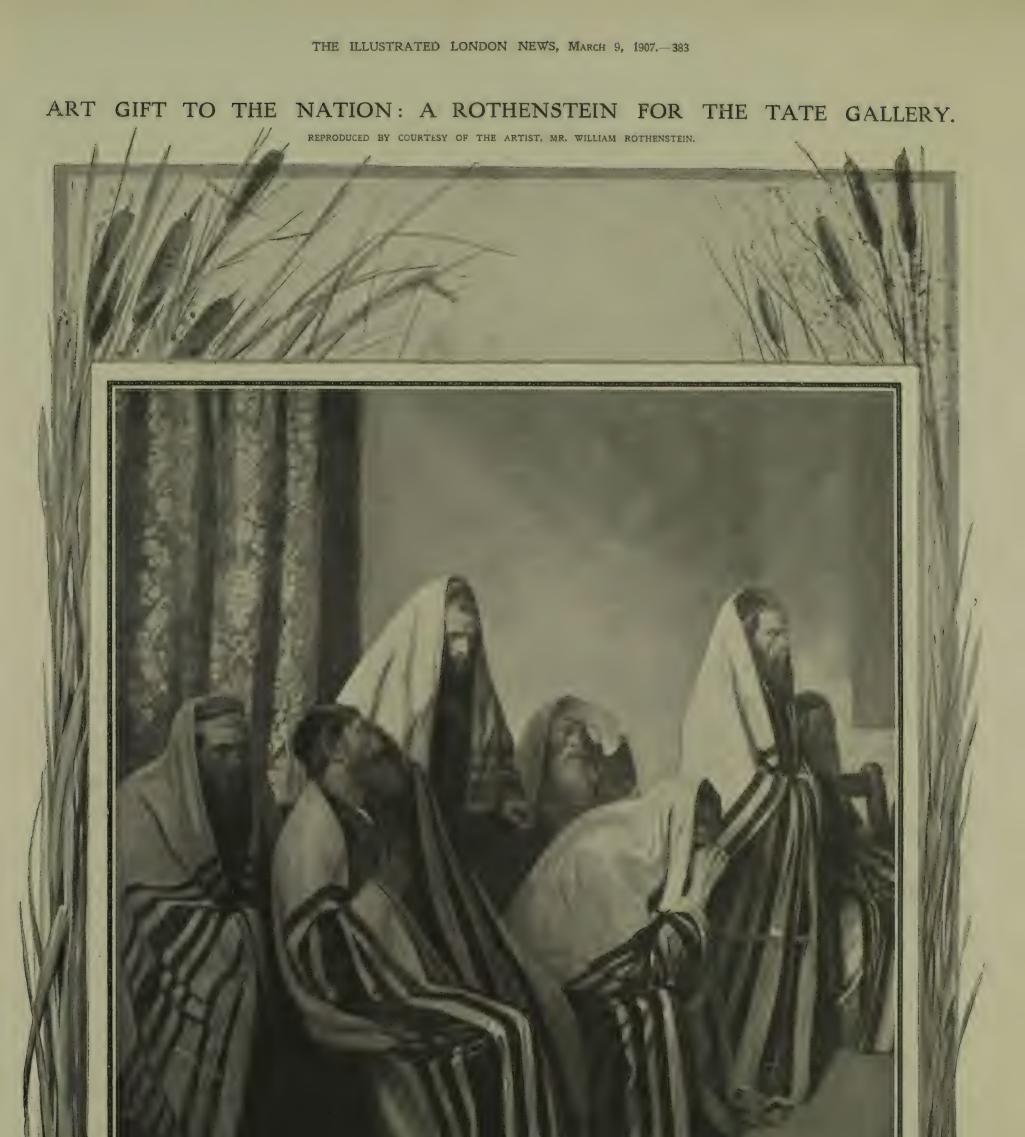
THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE AT WASHINGTON, WHICH HAS RECEIVED PRIVATE ENDOWMENTS FOR RESEARCH.



THE NATIONAL MUSEUM AT WASHINGTON, TO BE REBUILT AT A COST OF 3,500,000 DOLLARS (£700,000).

AN AMERICAN EXAMPLE IN THE ENDOWMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Mr. Charles D. Walcott, the new Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, announces that a fresh departure in research work has been made possible by the gift of private funds which are to be applied to particular investigations. Mr. Walcott is also in charge of the rebuilding of the National Muscum at Washington, for which 3,500,000 dollars of public money has been appropriated. The rebuilding will take two years.-[PHOTOGRAPHS BY BALLOU.]

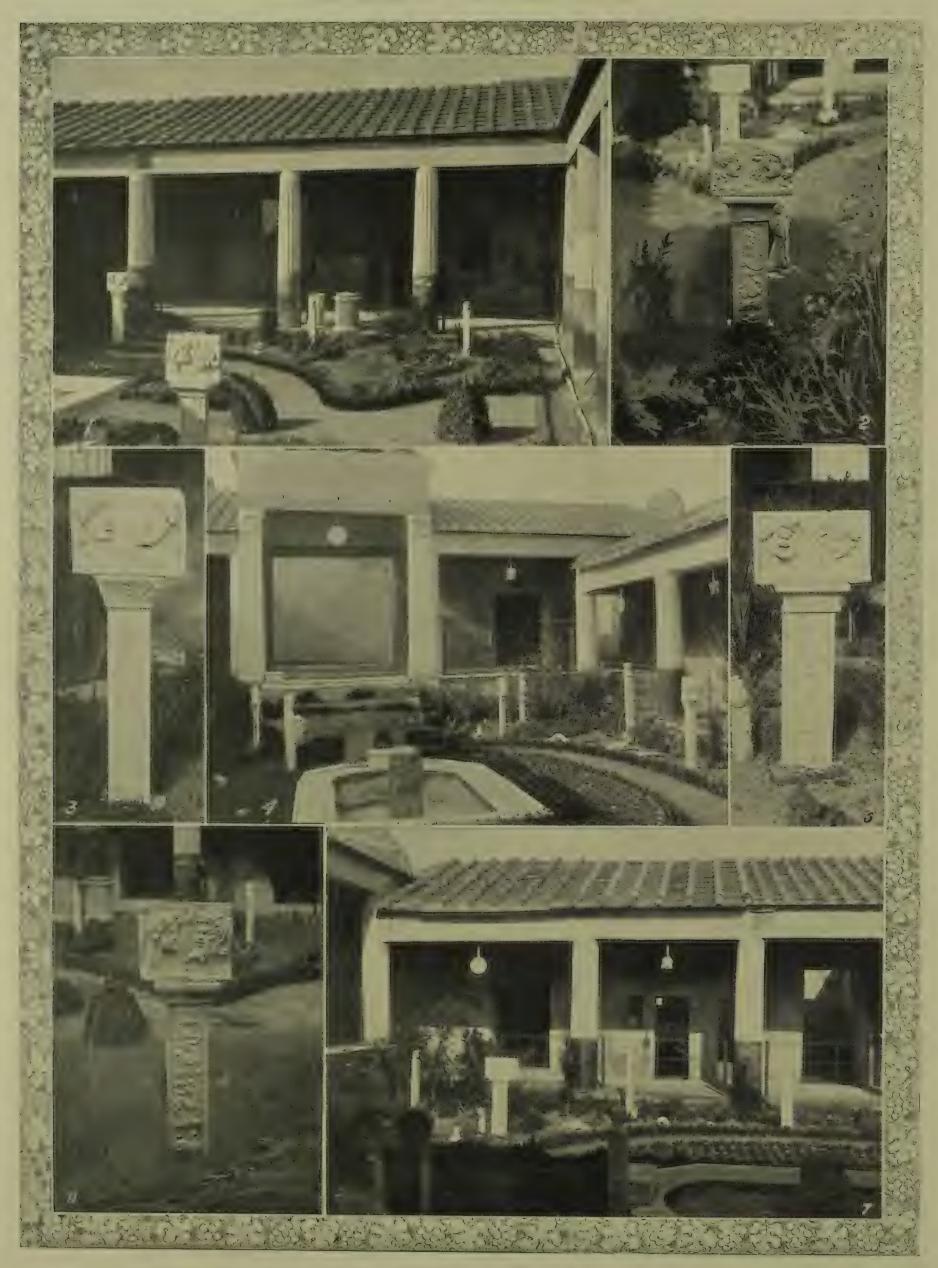


"JEWS MOURNING IN A SYNAGOGUE."

The picture, which was first shown last year at one of the exhibitions of the New English Art Club, has been presented to the Tate Gallery by Mr. J. Moser, of Bradford, in memory of the Jewish Exhibition held last year at the Whitechapel Art Gallery. Mr. Rothenstein's picture is the most important of his remarkable series of studies of Jewish life in the East-End of London.

# A NEW-FOUND TREASURE-HOUSE AT POMPEII:

THE HOUSE OF THE GOLDEN LOVES.



1. IN THE VIRIDARIUM (GARDEN COURTYARD), SHOWING THE TERMIMAL RELIEFS.

3. TRAGIC MASKS ON TERMINALS. 4. THE PERISTYLE AND VIRIDARIUM.

6. AN ELABORATE TERMINAL: THEATRICAL MASKS.

2. A BEAUTIFUL TERMINAL.
5. COMIC MASKS ON TERMINALS.

7. ANOTHER VIEW OF THE VIRIDARIUM.

Not since the discovery of the house of the Vettii, has Pompeii yielded such treasure as in the newly discovered house of the little golden Loves. It has a beautiful peristyle, a garden court, or viridarium, which has been replanted, beautiful terminal reliefs and frescoes. But the most splendid find is the picture of the Loves wrought in gold and enamel. From this the house takes its name.—[Photographis by Abeniacar, and by a Private Correspondent, Dr. Fabricatore.]

# ART NOTES.

THE towers of Touraine stand boldly upon Miss Amy Atkinson's small canvases, of which an interesting collection has been shown at the Gounil Gallery, Castles Goupil Gallery. Castles set in meadows, turrets jutting up from among wild flowers, draw-bridges that connect the freshness of spring fields with the antiquity of walled courtyardssuch are the contrasts Touraine. Miss

Atkinson's paint is explicit on all the points of her subject: her palette is ready for the smiles or the frowns of this amiable landscape darkly studded with châteaux. "Chenonceaux from the Garden" and "Chenonceaux, East Front" are studies particularly full of the character of the country. It is the present look of the part that Miss. country. It is the present look of the past that Miss Atkinson has dealt with: Miss Annie MacDonell does the honours of the actual past with her lively pen in a brief preface to the catalogue.

A FAMOUS OLD SAVOYARD,

The late Miss Rosina Brandram, who died on March 1.

For months the galleries let us forget that there is a needle that does no darning, that there is a world fated to be etched, just as there is a world at the mercy of oil-paint and water-colour. But now has come a bevy of exhibitions that show us life stripped of the robe of colour, set forth in black lines and white spaces. How habitable and human the country-side, and how companionable its creatures appear through the strict conventions of the copper plate! That is a triumph we take for granted. It does not make us kinder to the many mediocre prints at the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers; nor do we rate the higher for



THE NEW OTHELLO: MR. OSCAR ASCHE AS THE MOOR AT THE KENNINGTON THEATRE.

this expected excellence such admirable etchings as Mr. Percy Thomas's "Seaport," Mr. Sidney Lee's "High Street," or M. Béjot's "Jardin des Tuileries." If Mr. Brangwyn's forceful etchings at Mr. Dunthorne's gallery were in paint, we would say that they were thrown upon the canvas. As it is, there is no convenient phrase to convenient the service of his line. The work of to convey the tossing vigour of his line. The work of Professor Legros, who has become a classic, against all the rules of insularity, is rather fully represented at Mr. Gutekunst's gallery in King Street.

Mr. Russell Flint does not rest in the markets of Montreuil or on the hills of fancy; he paints fishwives Montreuil or on the hills of fancy; he paints fishwives in clogs and nymphs without them; he plays with the past and makes lively sketches of the present; his range knows no bounds except those of the narrow walls of the New Dudley Gallery, where all the admirable variousness of his work is shown. His brush, having exercised its descriptive powers with charming old inns, and prosaic things of the moment, has been very ambitious in attempting the illustration of "The Song of Solomon." Titian was not mystic enough, and Blake not sufficiently luxurious to translate such and Blake not sufficiently luxurious, to translate such literature. Michael Angelo could have expressed Solomon the Wise, but not Solomon the Amorous; painting is abashed before such words as-

Who is she that looketh forth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with

Shall we say then that Mr. Russell Flint has succeeded? But there is romance in his colour, and an Eastern air that is exotic and rare. Particularly we like the Solomon, and the robes of the Solomon in the drawing of the "Three-score Valiant Men," No. 36.



THE PLAYHOUSES.

MR. OSCAR ASCHE'S OTHELLO AT KENNINGTON.

THERE will be time to discuss in detail the "points" of Mr. Oscar Asche's newest Shaksperean representation when he puts up his version of "Othello" at some West-End house; meantime the trial performance



A LADY PLAYWRIGHT: MISS GLADYS UNGER, Author of "Mr. Sheridan," billed for production at the Garrick, March 6.

he gave last week at the Kennington Theatre furnished clear enough indication of the more obvious merits and shortcomings of his reading. From the physical point of view Mr. Asche has in splendid fulness every quality the character demands, a picturesque and imposing presence, a masterful yet eloquent voice, and passion of the fierce, elemental kind — who has forgotten this actor's Maldonado in "Iris"? But—for there is a but—there is a lack of inspiration and of poetry about Mr. Asche's treatment of the Moor; it never appeals to the sense of pity, it fails utterly of effect in the last grand speech of Othello, out of which Mr. Asche leaves all the tenderness. On the other hand, the actor's management of the different moods of the third act is magnificent as a display of animal emotion. Yet even that was something purely physical; Mr. Asche does not show us the soul of Othello, But more of this, as of Miss Lily Brayton's exquisite Desdemona, at some future time.—[Other Playhouses elsewhere.] he gave last week at the Kennington Theatre furnished



GEORGE ALEXANDER, L.C.C.: THE FAMOUS ACTOR CANVASSING ST. PANCRAS.

Mr. George Alexander was photographed while he was canvassing at a bootmaker's shop in Whitfield Street, off Tottenham Court Road, on the alternoon before the poll. Mr. Alexander was returned as a Municipal Reformer, as also was Mr. Goldsmidt, who appears in the photograph. Photograph by Halftones.

### MUSIC.

RADE

THE death of Sir August Manns removes a familiar figure from English musical life. It is difficult in these days, when orchestral concerts are, if anything, over-plenti-ful, to realise how important a place was filled in the history of music in England by the Saturday Concerts which Sir August Manns used to conduct at the Crystal Palace. In 1855, at the age of thirty — when, as he himself remarked in an

after-dinner speech, his flowing black locks were the object of universal attention—he began his life-work as the conductor at the Crystal Palace, where he had already been assistant conductor. For many years it was he who gave Londoners the only chance of hearing was he who gave Londoners the only chance of hearing great orchestral music played by a first-class orchestra in the winter, and many musicians would rather have missed their meals than the regular Saturday pilgrimage to Sydenham. The chief glory of Sir August Manns in the eyes of Englishmen must always remain the steady encouragement he gave to native composers at a time when their merits were not recognised by anyone else. It is ancient history that it was he who gave Sir Arthur Sullivan his first chance of a public hearing, and the same can be said of many other noted musicians. His interpretations were always sound, and inspired by love for the composer and reverence for his intentions, and were always characterised by a singer love for and were always characterised by a sincere love for true musical beauty.

MME. TERESA CARREÑO,

The celebrated Pianist, who appeared at

last Queen's Hall Symphony Concert.

Composers of all nationalities now find room in our concert programmes, but it may be safely said that no



THE NEW DESDEMONA: MISS LILY BRAYTON, AT THE KENNINGTON THEATRE.

Roumanian work was ever performed at a Philharmonic Concert before last Thursday, when Dr. Cowen conducted an excellent performance of a Symphony in E flat, by Mr. George Enesco. It can hardly, however, be called Roumanian music, seeing that the composer studied in Vienna and Paris. It is music of most modern type, and it would be flattery to say that it is free from most of the salient faults of the more advanced schools; at the same time it reveals a genuine personality and great skill. The composer is only twenty-six, so that we may still hope to have work of really lasting value from him.

During the last few days lovers of piano-playing have had ample opportunities of admiring three of the greatest players of the hour. At the Philharmonic Concert M. de Pachmann played for the first time for many years with the orchestra, and his rendering of Chopin's F minor Concerto was extraordinary in its delicacy and finish, and in its command over gradations of tone and variations of colour. M. de Pachmann is or tone and variations of colour. M. de Pachmann is now, paradoxical as it may seem, one of the sanest of interpreters; and though he may alter the text in small details when the freak seizes him, he is most fastidious in his avoidance of anything which is not in harmony with the composer's ideas. Absolutely different, yet equally remarkable, was the triumphant brilliancy of Madame Carreño when she played Rubinstein's D minor Concerto with Mr. Wood's Orchestra at Oneen's Hall on Saturday. Her terrific Orchestra at Queen's Hall on Saturday. Her terrific energy and almost masculine strength went hand in hand with remarkable refinement and unerring taste, and aroused the audience to quite frenzied enthusiasm.

# CURIOUS MOUNTS, A THREATENED LANDMARK, AND CHAMPION HORSES.



A ZEBROID BROKEN TO THE BIT.

N.C.O.'S MOUNTED ON ZEBROIDS.

THE KAISER'S CURIOUS WAR-HORSES: ZEBROIDS IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

The zebroid, a cross of the zebra, is being tried as a riding animal by the Germans in East Africa. It has come well to hand, but lacks stamina, and the experiment has had only a qualified success.

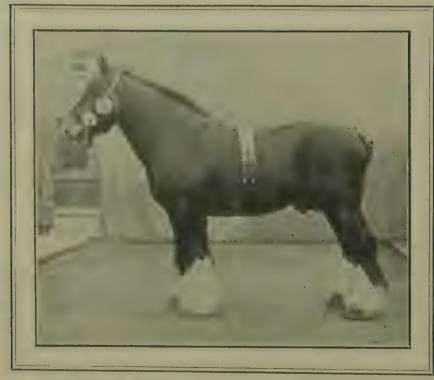




PADDY'S MILESTONE: AILSA CRAIG, FROM GIRVAN.

A HOLIDAY PARTY CLIMBING AILSA CRAIG. VANDALISM THREATENS A WONDER OF THE FIRTH OF CLYDE: THE PROPOSED QUARRYING OF AILSA CRAIG.

Ailsa Craig, a wonderful isolated rock, the home of myriads of sea-fowl, stands at the entrance to the Firth of Clyde. It is called Paddy's Milestone, as it is a sea-mark for the Irish labourer who comes over to the South of Scotland for the harvest. Great indignation has been aroused in Scotland by the news that the Marquess of Ailsa has granted a granted quarrying lease of thirty years. Hitherto 1000 curling stones per annum has been the extent of quarrying permitted. Ailsa Craig is one of the homes of the solan goose. Captains of pleasure-steamers often rouse the birds by firing a gun or blowing the siren.



THE CHAMPION SEVEN-YEAR-OLD STALLION: BIRDSALL MENESTREL.

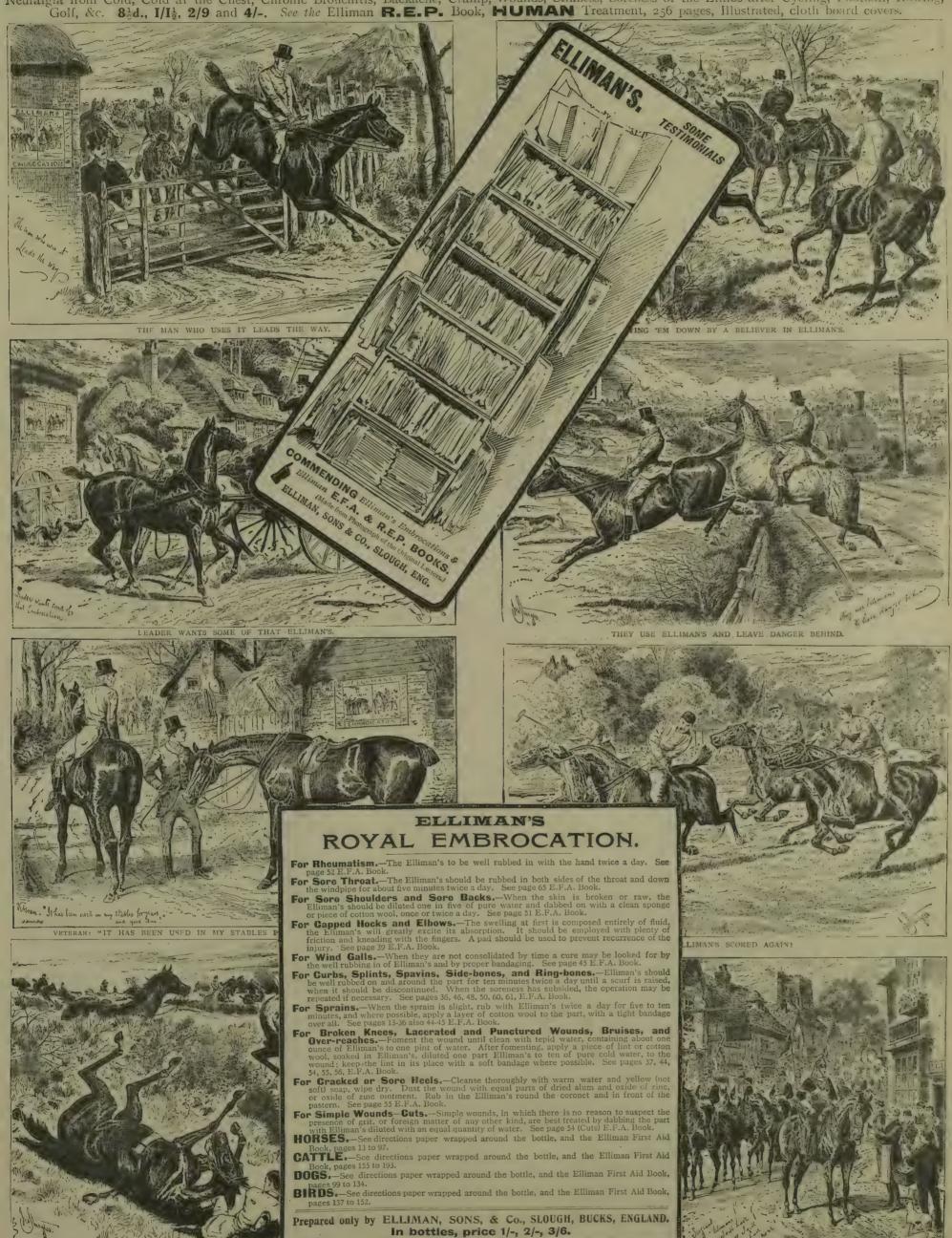


THE CHAMPION SIX-YEAR-OLD MARE: STOLEN DUCHESS.

THE SHIRE HORSE SHOW AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL: TWO NOTABLE PRIZE - WINNERS. We give photographs of two of the finest exhibits in this year's show. Stolen Duchess is the property of Mr. J. Forshaw, and Birdsall Menestrel belongs to Lord Rothschild.

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SERGEANT: "ELLIMAN'S I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE

# LADIES' PAGES.

THE passing winter's inclement weather has been severely felt, for a certain time at any rate, in most of the places that are usually considered the warmest resorts within reach of England by means of only a moderate journey. Egypt alone escaped the extraordinary visitation of the cold; for, though the inhabitants of Cairo complained of the temperature, it was only low relatively to their usual experience of the winter. Upper Egypt remained, as usual, sunny every day, and so deliciously warm that people wore in January and February precisely the dress that would be appropriate in England in June. Wise people who go to Egypt to escape the rigours of winter do not stop in Cairo: they take the comfortable sleeping-cars on the State railway at a late hour one evening, and wake up in the morning some four hundred miles further south, in the delightful climate of Luxor; or they persevere in the train for yet a few hours more, and then find themselves at Assouan, with the temperature above seventy degrees even in the coldest months of the year. To be able to reach such warmth within a moderate journey from London is of great importance to many delicate people; and the journey can be comfortably accomplished in eight or nine days from London to Cairo viâ Marseilles, and in five or six days viâ Brindisi: then one night or day is all that the railway requires to finish the journey to Upper Egypt, where the summer-like weather is unfailing. Of course, if smart society, plenty of amusement, and (whisper it softly) the chance of finding a husband in some Indian official going home for or back from a holiday be what is in view, Cairo is the best stopping-place, but not so from purely climatic considerations.

My friends travelling in Egypt—ladies unescorted by men—say that there is no obvious cause for the fear of disturbances that has kept many of the usual English winter residents of Egypt away this year. Everybody, these ladies say, is friendly and gracious and kind to them. They have been made welcome guests in the hareems (the word simply means the women's part of the house) of several wealthy Egyptian families, but the visitors were much disappointed to find the conditions so like those of Europe. They expected to be welcomed by several wives in one hareem, all dressed in flowing Eastern robes and adorned with curious jewels; a divan should have been the seat, a long-stemmed Turkish pipe ought to have been handed round by a beautiful slave, who should have been followed by others bearing perfumes and flowers; more slaves, summoned by the clapping of the hands of the chief lady of the hareem, ought to have brought in flutes and drums, and dancers should have given strange performances to the weird tunes of the musicians. Alas! the hostesses in every case wore Parisian frocks and corsets, and the jewellers of Regent Street or of the Rue de la Paix had set their diamonds; the furniture of the



A VISITING GOWN.

In biscuit-coloured material, decorated black cloth and Russian braid.

The sleeveless coat is one of the newest features of this spring.

hareems was composed only of ordinary chairs, settees, tables, and mirrors, all in the most florid French taste; and tea and coffee and little sweet cakes were the refreshments offered! The ladies were nevertheless "hareem"—i.e., they never speak to a man except their individual husbands and their sons; but while the constraint remains, the picturesqueness has all departed. The disappointed English ladies asked I ady Cromer herself if she could obtain for them an invitation to a real old-fashioned "hareem," but her Excellency replied that she has never seen such a one, and she thinks they are extinct now. "All I have been into are such as you describe," she said; "Parisian furniture and frocks, and nothing very special to be noticed. If there are any women now of the other sort, they avoid all acquaintance with us Englishwomen."

It is the fashion now for cultivated Moslems to take only one wife, and though in one case the lady visited was the second wile of her husband, she was installed in a house of her own; the Moslem husband was wealthy enough to keep up the two entirely separate establishments. The Khediveh himself has only one recognised wife, the Khedivah, and there is a feeling in favour of monogamy rapidly growing. The Copts, the Egyptian Christians, never have more than one wife, but their women are secluded from society in the hareems just like those of the Moslems. One Coptic gentleman, when asked what his wife would say if he proposed to bring her to England to visit his English friends in the ordinary way, seemed to think that this would be the only imaginable command that he could issue against which he might anticipate a revolt. Yet very many of the young men of wealth and influence amongst the Copts are bringing up their daughters to a different and more free state of existence. The symbol for this emancipation is, oddly enough, found in wearing a hat! It sounds droll, but it really has much meaning, as it is the Eastern tradition that the girl of good family, at about the age of twelve, must don the "habarah," an all-concealing over-garment, usually of black silk, the top part of which is worn like a hood over the head and drawn

is worn like a hood over the head and drawn closely round so as to hide the wearer's hands, face, and head; while the centre of the face is often yet further shielded from chance observation by a thick veil, the "yashmak." No wonder that, when going out-of-doors necessitates wearing such stifling coverings in a hot climate, many of the hareem ladies of their own choice actually never do go outside their homes at all. Such is the case; one elderly lady, for instance, had never even seen the tree that grew against the end wall of her own house, where she had lived for thirty years! But their girls, in appreciable numbers, are now being brought up to wear hats! These are only the little daughters of the Copts, or Christian Egyptians, however; the "habarah and yashmak" will block out

(Continued Overleaf.

# "BABY and I."

AT WHAT AGE should parents begin to clean their little children's teeth? A serious question for every young mother!

Here is a practical answer by Miss Ellaline Terriss (Mrs. Seymour Hicks), who refutes the still popular idea that children's temporary teeth may be left more or less uncared for as they have to be shed. From the time

her baby cut its first tooth she began to use Odol in the water with which the little one's mouth was washed, and the sweet little teeth are cleaned consequently twice a day with Odol.

Thus Miss Terriss sets a good example. Take it to heart, mothers and nurses!

For on the preservation of the first teeth for their full time the health of the permanent teeth and the shape of the adult mouth depend. More than that, the present and future growth and development of the child depends on the first teeth being able to prepare the food by proper mastication for the body to use. This is impossible if the teeth are allowed to decay, for no child will chew properly if chewing causes pain.

To prevent decay of the teeth the daily cleansing of the whole mouth with Odol is indispensable. Odol arrests absolutely the de-

velopment of the germs that produce decay. It is the first and only preparation for cleansing the mouth and teeth which exercises its antiseptic and refreshing powers not only during the few moments of application, but continuously for some hours afterwards. The taste of both flavours, "Sweet Rose" and "Standard Flavour," is so agreeable that, once Odol has been used, children clamour for it, and instead of regarding the cleaning of their teeth as a penance and a misery to be got through as quickly as possible, the little ones hail the sight of the Udol flask as a friend that they may morning and evening enjoy the plea-

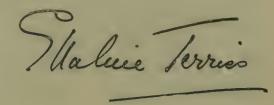
sure its use gives. The solution of Odol should, however, not be made too strong, as the delicate membrane in the mouths of young children is so much more sensitive than is the case with adults. A few drops in a tumbler of water are sufficient to thoroughly cleanse and purify the mouth and teeth.

That Miss Terriss herself attributes the beauty of her teeth to Odol the following words testify, for she says:

"As a sunny smile beautifies a countenance so do shining teeth beautify a mouth. We cannot all have perfect teeth, but we can all have a perfect mouth - wash, and that everyone has who



uses Odol. It is delightfully fragrant, reliably antiseptic and imparts a sensation of cleanness which is to be obtained in no other way. Once used it must always be used."



If you desire BEAUTIFUL, STRONG, HEALTHY HAIR, you absolutely must use

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The Great Hair Producer and Restorer.



THE FINEST DRESSING. SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.

A LUXURY AND A NECESSITY TO EVERY MODERN TOILET.

A GENUINE REMEDY requires no Competitions or Prizes as Bait to sell it. IF it is HONEST VALUE it stands to reason it CANNOT BE SOLD FOR A THIRD of the usual price.

HARLENE IS THE REMEDY that is USED BY MANY THOUSANDS all over the World, HAS SOLD ON ITS OWN MERITS for nearly a QUARTER OF A CENTURY, and is CONVINCING PROOF that IT IS ABSOLUTELY A GENUINE HAIR GROWER.

INTERNAL REMEDIES WILL RUIN YOUR CONSTITUTION. CHEAP, WORTHLESS REMEDIES WILL RUIN YOUR HAIR.

"HARLENE" Restores, Strengthens, Beautifies, and Promotes the Growth of the Hair, Prevents its Falling Off and Turning Grey. The World-renowned Cure for Baldness.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE AND SUPPLIED DIRECT TO

H.M. THE QUEEN OF GREECE.
H.I.H. THE GRAND 'DUCHESS GEORGE OF RUSSIA.
H.R.H. PRINCESS HOHENLOHE.
H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF SPARTA.
H.R.H. THE CROWN PRINCE OF GREECE.

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Illustrated London News, March, 1907.

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PURIFYING and REFRESHING.

For Washing Dainty Fabric.

A Luxury in the Bath.

A Good Hair Wash.

For Washing Silver and Cutlery.

LUX WON'T SHRINK WOOLLENS.

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND. The name LEVER on Soap is a guarantee of Purity and Excellence.

the light from the Moslem women for many a day, as the concealment of their person, even of the outline of the form, is considered to be a religious obligation devised by the Prophet himself.

Men of sense recognise that there are drawbacks, even from the selfish point of view, in having wives who are too silly and unintellectual. In an amusing essay on "Old Age," Sir Samuel Wilks, the eminent physician, incidentally remarks that silly people are ill-tempered just because it puts too great a tax on their feeble brains for their minds to be used at all. "I think it has not been sufficiently observed," he says, "that what is called a bad and quarrelsome temper is often nothing more than a symptom of the excessive pain produced in persons of a symptom of the excessive pain produced in persons of weak mind in their endeavour to answer a question which involves an effort of reasoning. For instance, a man innocently asks his wife the meaning of some unpaid bill, when he is accused of worrying her, followed by an explorion of investigate. by an explosion of invectives. I have observed this so often that I feel sure that the outbreak is not of a moral often that I feel sure that the outbreak is not of a moral kind, but due to the painful effort of using the brain." Now pause and reflect upon this, O discreet youth contemplating taking a pretty little silly for your life-long partner at home! But stay—is the great physician's observation accurate? Is it the lady who has run up the bills who explodes into invectives over them? Alas, Sir Samuel, we women could tell a different tale! Too, too often, have we seen the weak mind of the head of the household overtaxed in the effort to understand why a hat has cost his wife five guineas, or why his daughters needed a new frock apiece for the Countess of Blank's garden-party! Too common is it for his "painful effort of brain" to grasp these points to produce "an explosion of invectives"! Next time, Mamma and the girls must bear in mind, as they retire flushed and tearful from the presence of the payer of bills, that this "outbreak is not of a moral kind"! It is only that poor dear papa can't understand. can't understand.

Joking apart, I never have been and never shall be able to understand why a brain no bigger than a hazel-nut should be supposed to be peculiarly adapted to housewifery, or why a quick and comprehensive intellect should be deemed a disqualification for fulfilling domestic duties. It is only to be supposed that this doctrine is diffused and maintained on the ground caustically assigned by the great philosopher J. S. Mill for the prevalence of some other equally absurd theory—that it is the proton so agreeable, to the fools theory—that it is "a notion so agreeable to the fools that they all support it heartily." As a fact, house-keeping finds employment for every mental faculty, and will never be well done without the exercise of considerable brain-power. Memory, observation, foresight, consecutive reflection, and quick sensibilities are all demanded in organising and running the home; and where the domestic machine seems to move on the finest rubber tyres without a jar in the interior, there



A TAILOR - MADE WALKING COSTUME.

Carried out in striped grey cloth, with plain cloth trimmings.

is a clever brain directing it—and if it pretends not to be so, that is only a final touch of ability—or rather, of Machiavellian craft!

After a long period in which but little decoration was added to the hair, only a proportion of artificial locks, when such was needed to make up an abundant supply, we are now returning to a great deal of ornament supply, we are now returning to a great deal of ornament in the chevelure. In Paris, they are actually wearing turbans—no less term is adequate for the constructions which completely encircle the head, not covering it in, but going all round it like a crown. One such head-ornament that I saw at my favourite milliner's in Paris the other day was in a cream-and-silver striped gauze; there were a wide silver stripe and several narrow ones, and the present the stripe and several narrow ones, and these were twisted in and out by the foldings of the and these were twisted in and out by the foldings of the material with true French taste; then lightly, all over, the turban was spangled with tiny silver sequins; and to finish it off, a very large paradise-plume was stuck in at the left side and floated backwards, falling down nearly to the shoulder. Another turban that was pleasing to the eye was a crown of leaves made in gold tissue (the shapes wired, of course), in the form of an ancient Roman tribuply leavest. triumphal wreath, but much differing therefrom by reason of a very big and bushy black osprey upstanding above the left ear. A pink gauze head-dress was spangled with gold and finished with a big rose diamantée.

It is favourable, certainly, to the matron "of full age" to have some sort of dainty and becoming head-gear on with her indoor robes. A "cap" has a rather horrifying sound because of the very disfiguring articles under the title worn in mid-Victorian times. To construct the illustration to Dicker for instances template the illustrations to Dickens, for instance, where women still blooming in middle life are represented with their hair concealed under a heavy, cavernous structure, absurdly finished with great rosettes or bunches of flowers absurdly finished with great rosettes or bunches of flowers or ribbons in near neighbourhood to the chin, so as to spoil the contour of the face, explains why the matrons of to-day shudder at the notion of "a cap" Yet a pretty cap of lace and a bow of ribbon would be far more becoming to many of them than their faded and scanty locks, or the unnaturally bright and youthful tints of the substituted toupée which is donned really as a cap—of false hair! A good deal of spotless white, especially white lace—real lace, with its incomparable softness and lightness of effect—is most becoming near the face to a woman whose years, though not really amounting to the aged condition, are yet such as to deprive her of the fresh tones of youth in her complexion and hair. Lace under the face, of course, and especially lace laid upon black silk or satin, is delightful in effect for an elderly lady: or satin, is delightful in effect for an elderly lady: and it is yet better for her when fashion allows her to put lace upon her head also, without necessarily stamping herself as belonging to a past era. Middle-aged women especially may favour the return to fashion of additions to the headdress for indoor wear.—FILOMENA.

## WHAT ARE THEY DOING?

N every club, in all the fashionable restaurants, in high-class hotels, and in the numberless homes throughout the country, where one finds the acme of good living, generous comforts, and luxurious ease, in which the choicely served dinner is a work of art, and is appreciated as such, you will frequently notice someone at the table dropping a small white disc into his beverage. After watching it for a few moments until the bright spray of bubbles that breaks from it has ceased to rise, the diner begins to sip the liquid with increased

THESE ARE THE WISE ONES who have learned the secret of enjoying the best of good living without having to pay the penalty of ill-health. Indigestion, acidity, and all sorts of gouty disorders are the natural consequences of free indulgence in a rich diet but by a simple yet effective way they avoid these evils.

AT EACH MEAL,

and in some cases oftener, they add to their beverage one of these little white discs—Bishop's Gout Varalettes—and so secure immunity from Gout, Gouty Indigestion, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gravel, Gouty Eczema, and Kidney Disorders.

### **PERHAPS**

you would prefer to live well, but fear the consequences, either because you know you have inherited the gouty tendency or have actually suffered from some symptom of the actually suffered from some symptom of the gouty condition, or a previous attack of some gouty complaint. If so, you may rely upon Bishop's Varalettes to free your system from the gouty poisons, to correct the inherited tendency, remove the symptoms from which you have suffered, and prevent any recurrence of gouty disorders in any form. Begin the regular use of Bishop's Varalettes to-day, and you will find that with their help you can you will find that with their help you can safely indulge your tastes and live well again, be without fear of suffering the tortures arising from any form of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney Disorders, Gravel, Stone, Lumbago, Sciatica, or similar trouble.

PERHAPS,

however, you do not realise that you are threatened with Gout. You may ascribe the slight discomforts you often feel to some other cause. If you have occasional twinges of pain in the muscles of arms, legs, or back; if your joints are sometimes swollen, inflamed, stiff, and tender to the touch; if your kidneys are out of order, and your skin burns, or you are conscious of an irritation between the fingers, in the palms of the hands, and about the ankles and feet; if your meals are followed by acidity, heartburn or flatulence, or your liver is torpid, and you have aching in the right side as a result; if you have small concretions on the outer rim of the ear, or little lumps under the chiral of arms breast and less or little lumps under the chiral of arms breast and less or little lumps under the chiral of arms breast and less or little lumps under the chiral of arms breast and less or little lumps under the chiral of arms breast and less or little lumps under the chiral of arms breast and less or little lumps under the chiral of arms breast and less or little lumps under the chiral of arms breast and less or little lumps under the chiral of arms breast and less or little lumps under the chiral of arms breast and less or little lumps under the chiral of the lands are followed by or little lumps under the skin of arms, breast and legs,

and you pass grains of uric acid or sediment, you may then take it for granted that you have the unmistakable symptoms of the gouty condition.

## PERHAPS,

again, you have neglected these symptoms, and they have developed into one or the other of the serious gouty disorders, such as Chronic or Acute Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago and Sciatica, Stone and Gravel, and Gouty Eczema. In either case, whether you suffer from the minor disorders or from their more serious developments, these may be both driven were serious developments, these may be both driven away



Well, this is how you take Bishop's Varalettes: you merely drop one of them into your everage and it soon effervesces away, and then you drink it. I always use them.

and kept away by the proper use of Bishop's Varalettes. Begin at once, with the 25 days' treatment of Bishop's Gout Varalettes, and by their aid you will get free and keep free from all Gouty complaints

AN APPEAL TO COMMON SENSE.

There is an immense deal of nonsense talked about the cure and prevention of gouty ailments, but it is as certain as anything can be that it is impossible for anything either to cure or prevent troubles of gouty origin unless it reaches the gouty poisons that have been deposited in joints, muscles, tissues, or nerves. If you can reach this waste matter which is the origin of the mischief in the system, if you can dissolve it and remove it from the body, then in that way, and only in that way, will your gouty troubles be cured, or prevented, as the case may be. This is so obviously reasonable, that it needs only to be stated

to be understood, and when it is once grasped the secret of the success of Bishop's Varalettes is learnt.

Bishop's Varalette treatment is a

## PURELY SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT.

and its success is absolutely indisputable. So-called remedies have come, and so-called remedies have gone, but Bishop's Varalettes are still proving their supreme excellence both as a cure and as a preventive. Clearly, the best proof of their value is found in a personal trial, and if this be given there can be no doubt whatever as to the result. Messrs. Bishop wish to be quite frank, and therefore do not pretend that if you have been suffering for years from one of the gouty ailments in a pronounced form that a vial will cure you. To make such a claim is to evoide

will cure you. To make such a claim is to excite laughter, but Messrs. Bishop have received letter after letter all testifying to the extraordinary benefits gained by those who have adopted Bishop's Varalette treatment and carefully followed out the simple instructions which they give.

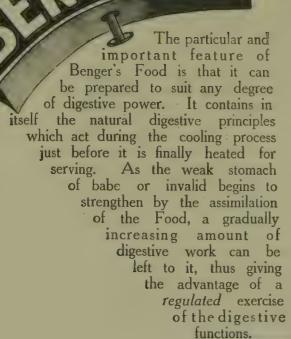
### COLONEL HENRY MAPLESON

writes from Paris:—"It may interest you to know that Bishop's Varalettes have completely cured me of the gout and rheumatism from which I have suffered for many years. I had previously tried an endless number of so-called remedies without any satisfactory result, when a friend recommended me to try Bishop's Varalettes, and the result has been nothing short of marvellous, all aches and pains having disappeared. What is also extraordinary is that the Varalettes have also cured my dyspepsia. I send you this unsolicited testimonial out of pure gratitude."

MR. C. ALEXANDER, of Bristol, writes:—"I take this opportunity of adding my testimony to the efficacy of Bishop's Varalettes. I have suffered from suppressed gout, more or less, for the last twelve years. I have been using Bishop's Varalettes, intermittently, for over four years, and am pleased to be able to say that I have not been laid up with gout for a single hour during that period."

BISHOP'S VARALETTES (Regd.)

are supplied by all Chemists and Drug Stores in vials at 1s., 2s., and in boxes contaming 25 days' treatment at 5s.; or by Alfred Bishop, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists (established 1857), Spelman Street, Mile End New Town, London, post free within the U.K. Travellers and others resident abroad can obtain Bishop's Varalettes from dent abroad can obtain Bishop's Varalettes from the leading chemists in any country, or from the following depôts—France: Roberts and Co., 5, Rue de la Paix, Paris. Spain: Foye y Giminez, Fontanella, 21 pral., Barcelona. Australia: Potter and Birks, 1½, Macquarie Place, Sydney, N.S.W. United States: Lehn and Fink, 120, William Street, New York City. South Africa: Lennon and Co., Cape Town and Johannesburg. Messrs. Alfred Bishop, Ltd., are at all times pleased to supply any further information all times pleased to supply any further information that may be required, or to answer any inquiries.





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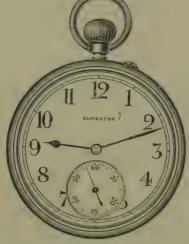
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# Six Great

# eras.

THE other day Moritz Rosenthal was asked what six operas he would choose to hear if he could hear only six a year.

"I would choose these six," said Rosenthal: "Mozart's 'Don Giovanni,' Weber's 'Der Freischütz,' Beethoven's 'Fidelio,' Wagner's 'Siegfried' and 'Die Meistersinger,' and Verdi's 'Aïda.'"

Now owners of an Æolian Orchestrelle are in a position to play all the operas that have been com-



posed, and so they will be able to test how far their own judgment coincides with Rosenthal's.

Amongst musical instruments the Æolian Orchestrelle stands unique. It is in effect a complete orchestra condensed within the limits of one instrument which anyone can play. It is made in many models, suitable to the requirements of any home. The performer has as much control over the stops controlling the various instrumental and solo effects as the conductor has over a band of skilled musicians.

You are invited to call, or to write for Catalogue 5. which gives a full description.

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# ORCHESTRELLE CO.,

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## FROM MR. HENRY JAMES.

It is as unnecessary to say that "The American Scene" (Chapman and Hall) is a remarkable book as to say that it is not a book to everybody's taste. So little is it the latter indeed that the thought of its effect upon the majority of readers provokes a smile on the part of those of us who regard ourselves of the elect who have the palate for Mr. Henry James. "It is not" (we can imagine one of us explaining, still with the echo of these pages in his car) "it is not that they—if I speak of the possessors of this palate as the 'elect' I use that word for easy convenience and not as indicating any claim in respect of high altitudes—the elect, then, as I say, considering them impersonally as existences uncoloured by any prejudice in their favour, do not, at the contemplation I have suggested, allow the features of their mind to relax, smilingly, with any consciousness of tolerance, of the author or of the un anointed reader, but simply because they are tickled



QUEEN'S PARK HOTEL, TRINIDAD.

at the apprehension that such distinctions do exist, though this, no doubt, is a very special one. For is there not, though we seem to accept it lightly enough, something vital, a perfectly radiant intimation—for the critical imagination of the future, which can take it along with all the other considerations and indications, volumes of indications, printed columns of them, responding to the vagaries of the taste of our time (some of the more vagarious of which are pathetic to think of)—in the mere fact that this touchstone of James should have existed?" We have, in fact, in these impressions of America revisited, from New York to Florida, Mr. Henry James in his most characteristic manner. It is a manner, it must be admitted, simply tedious to many—for want of taking pains, greatly—but illuminative and full of charm where there is any perception of the delicacy and breadth at once of the observation of these "features of the human scene, properties of the social air," and delight in the subtlety and respect for the impressions in themselves with which they are rendered.



THE NEW COUNCIL CHAMBER, REPLACING THAT BURNT DURING THE RIOT OF 1903.



THE SEAT OF OFFICIALDOM: GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TRINIDAD.

THE NEW LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER OF TRINIDAD, AND OTHER SCENES IN THE COLONY.

The new Legislative Chamber was opened on February 4 by Sir Henry Moore Jackson, the Governor of Trinidad. It takes the place of the one destroyed by fire during the riot of 1903.

The event marks a fresh record in the history of the Island of Trinidad.—[PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY MR. G. W. GEANTI.]

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For a mild attack of Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, or any uric acid disease, three or four tins of Anturic Salts should be sufficient. Where, however, the disease is one of long-standing, four times this quantity may be required, but a few baths in either case will afford relief. Should no benefit result, send us a certificate to this effect from your medical adviser, also the lids of the tins you have used, together with a receipt from the chemist from whom they were bought, and we will refund your money.

Remember, no cure-no pay, when you buy

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VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

Gems from the Poets, Nº 5.





### ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

# "TUNNEL-RAIN."

## NEW GRAMOPHONE RECORDS.

A MONG the reminiscences of Exeter Hall as a Church of England rendezvous, I have not seen it mentioned that it was here that Lord Salisbury, in one of his last speeches, pleaded carnestly the cause of foreign missions. He would

missions. He would have learned with joy that his son is going out to the great Shanghai Conference.

The Bishop of London has moved further eastward in his Lenten mission, and is now visiting his old friends at St Matthew's, Bethnal Green. He was Rector of Bethnal Green from 1895 to 1897, in the last two years of his Headship of Oxford House.

The Rev. A. V. Magee, Vicar of St. Mark's. Hamilton Terrace, N.W., has been the midday preacher this week at St. Paul's. St. Mark's is prospering greatly under Mr. Magee's incumbency. He possesses many of his illustrious father's pulpit gifts, though in slighter degree.

Canon Jelf, the new Master of the Charterhouse, has had a very successful career as a parish clergyman. He has been Canon Residentiary of Rochester since 1880, and is the senior member of the Chapter, and its Proctor in Convocation. He is the author of several volumes of sermons and devotional works.

The preacher at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, last week was the Rev.

W. J. Conybeare, Head of the Cambridge House, Camberwell. Mr. Conybeare was trained under the late Archbishop Temple, and has been remarkably successful in dealing with working men. He was succeeded this week by the Rev. W. J. Sparrow Simpson, Chaplain of St. Mary's Hospital, Ilford.

THE Central London Railway Company, with commendable enterprise, are trying a novel scheme for improving the air of their "Tube." The idea is due to a London journalist, Mr. Max Rittenberg, who has made



Boston Photo. News Company.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN ON THE LARGEST PASSENGER-ENGINE IN THE WORLD.

The engine was built by the Eric Railroad for service between New York and Chicago. Its speed limit is over 100 miles an hour. Some idea of its size may be gathered from the fact that 150 men can stand shoulder to shoulder on the engine.

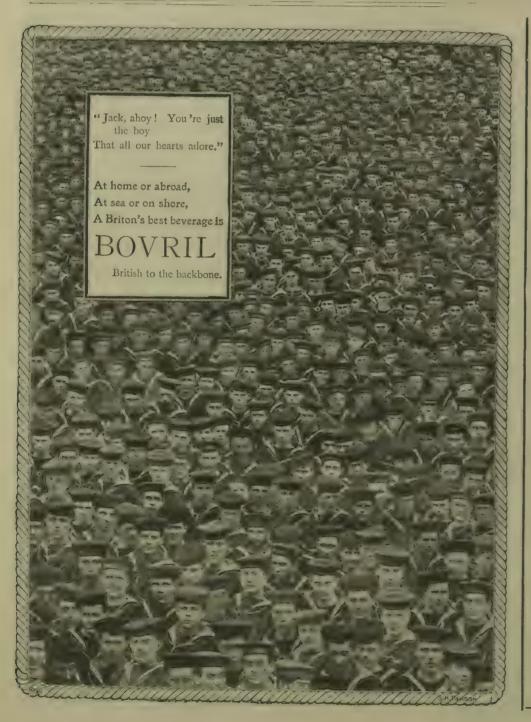
a scientific investigation into the cause of "tubey" air. His proposal is to remedy the excessive dryness proved in the air by a system of nightly "tunnel-rain," which will moisten the air and at the same time should purify it by bringing to the ground dust and human effluvia. A photograph elsewhere shows the working of the idea.

"A MONTHLY magazine of harmony" might be the title of the Gramophone Company's list of records. The March issue is particularly interesting and successful, and the records have only to be heard to persuade

everyone to possess this wonderful instrument, which places the greatest singers, actors, and musical performers at command in every home. For sheer sweetness of reproduction Miss Geraldine Farrar's singing of "Caro mio Ben" ought to win universal praise, and the record is the more interesting as Miss Farrar has just appeared as Madama Butterfly in New York. Miss Phyllis Dare sings "Rainbow" daintily, and Mr. Lewis Waller's voice actually lives in his recitation of "The Charge of the Light Brigade." The Coldstream Guards are heard in the Quartette from "Rigoletto," the "Raymond" overture, and other pieces, and the Comic Muse is invoked in "Waltz me around again, Willie," given by Mr. Murray and chorus with a true Yankee twang. In contrast is Gounod's "Funeral March of a Marionette" and the "Fire Music" from "The Valkyrie," the last a perfectly splendid reproduction.

The recent mishap to the royal motor-car while on its way to Julius Wernher's country house, caused con-

siderable comment on the question of tyres. It will therefore interest our readers to learn that his Majesty has commanded the Michelin Tyre Company to fit with Michelin detachable rims and tyres the two cars he purposes taking for his tour in the South of France.





# Tyre Repairs

¶ Now is the time to have your tyres repaired, while the car is laid by. Before the fine weather comes, all users of Michelins should send their tyres to us for inspection. They may not need any repairs, and in that case no expense will have been incurred; but there are likely to be some small defects, which will soon become serious if the car is used before the tyres are attended to.

¶ Possibly the canvas in the cover may have deteriorated, owing to damp; or the tube may have been exposed to light and thus have lost its elasticity.

¶ Do not omit to have the rim painted; if this is not done, rust will soon appear, very quickly destroying the bead of the tyre.

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## TWO LITERARY HISTORIES.

NOT unfrequently we have observed works bearing Non-English literary history emanating from other countries treated by English critics with something like a jealous mistrust. Such an attitude is more than insular: it is contrary to the most fundamental conception of the republic of letters.

further a strange want of apprecia-tion of the best of all tributes. For our own part, we can imagine no subtler flattery of our literature than the fact that its history should engross the attention of some of the keenest minds in America and in France.

The two books before us are ex-The two books before us are exceptionally brilliant tributes of the kind we speak of. Professor Schofield of Harvard, in his volume entitled "English Literature from the Norman Conquest to Chaucer" (Macmillan), has provided a scholarly manual which has long been wanted in our colleges. To his "Literary History of the English People" (Fisher Unwin), M. Jusserand has added a new volume carrying the record down to the end of the sixteenth century. Both works are indubitably brilliant, Both works are indubitably brilliant, yet curiously characteristic of their different nationalities. The American Professor gives us the product of unwearying research, and of the latest results of comparative criticism. The French savant, on the other hand, is never so brilliant as when he is irrelevant. He is a master of happy generalisations and of felicities phrase and groupings. Broadly phrase and groupings. Broadly speaking, the difference corresponds to that which exists between the two schools of English historians represented respectively by Stubbs and Froude. They approach the same subjects from two points of view. The one is specially interested in the trees; the other is more concerned with the wood. cerned with the wood.

There is more meaning than one might suspect in the title of M. Jusserand's book. It is "a literary history of England," and this is not at all the same thing as a history of English literature. M. Jusserand regards our literary history much as Mr. Green viewed our political history, as subservient to the general history of the English people. Literature per se has no special attraction for him, but the slightest contact between

literature and life never fails to quicken his enthusiasm. Than M. Jusserand English literature has never had a more competent, a more enthusiastic, or a more skilful critic. His History, when completed, will hold a place entirely of its own, and will be to many future generations more than Taine's has been to ours. It is not, we repeat, a history of English literature any more than is Taine's. It is a brilliant



MODERN SPEED IN ANCIENT EGYPT: A DAIMLER AT THE PYRAMIDS.

The photograph shows Mr. Percy Warren, of Warren and Prestwich, Brighton, and party in his Daimler car at the foot of the Pyramids. The well-known hill-climbing abilities of the Daimler Company were brought into force in order to reach the spot, for there is a very bad hill to climb and a very rough

> panoramic view. To the ordinary text-book it provides inimitable "extra-illustrations." In its criticisms of individual authors it is often less than just, but in its brilliance of generalisation it shows all the genius of Macaulay, with the additional Gallic graces of sweetness and light. We doubt if any literature has ever received a finer tribute from a foreign pen than

is to be found in M. Jusserand's "Literary History of the English People.

No English scholar's reference book-shelf is with-No English scholar's reference book-shelf is without the admirable series of literary histories of which
the best-known volumes are Mr. Gosse's history of
eighteenth-century literature, and Professor Saintsbury's
volumes that come before and after it. Professor
Schofield has now filled the first part of the gap,
and has filled it with consummate
distinction. He entirely succeeds
in proving his statement that the
period of which he writes "is far
from being the dull and barren
stretch that so many literary historians would have us believe." He
guides us skilfully through the mis-

guides us skilfully through the misnamed "dark ages" of our literature, which were not so dark but that they saw the genesis of the splendid store of legend and romance which were to prove the source of so much that is best and most and wing in our poetry and fiction. enduring in our poetry and fiction. Professor Schofield has grouped his Professor Schoheld has grouped his matter in an original way which makes for clearness, and his book is fully equipped with an excellent index and a bibliographical guide. The methods of M. Jusserand and Professor Schofield are complementary one of the other. Both are excellent, though impossible to one and the same hand. But the thanks of every sincere student of English literature will go out to these French and American critics.

Miss Louie Bagley, the reciter, gave an interesting programme at the Salle Erard on March 2. Miss Bagley possesses great dramatic power, and she is to be congratulated on her performance.

Franz Josef Natural Aperient Water is universally admitted to be the most palatable and the most uniformly beneficial of the Hungarian waters. It is recommended

by doctors especially for liver and intestinal troubles, obesity, gout and rheumatism. It has won ten gold medals and is sold everywhere.

By an unfortunate misconception, the photographs of the frescoes at the new Central Criminal Court in our last Number were credited to the Architectural Review instead of to Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the King's Printers.

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Excellent also with any kind of fish.

# A REMARKABLE BOOK

### THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., the distinguished authority on Hygienic Science and Health Questions, is evidently a believer in Thomas Carlyle's doctrine that there is no Thomas Carlyle's doctrine that there is no utility in pointing out misfortunes unless you at the same time indicate the remedy. In his remarkable little book, "The Art of Living," just issued from the press, Dr. Wilson not only points out that "Our first duty to ourselves is to check illness at the outset," but he follows up this admonition with the more welcome information how we are to do it. He, so to speak, says: "You have the evil of ill-health to fight. Now, here's the weapon to fight with. Strike for freedom." For example, he says: "Suppose a person has run down—feels languid and is easily tired. If he neglects this warning—for all such signs and symptoms are Nature's warning to us—the possibility is that he will pass further afield into the great lone land of disease. Can he do anything to save himself from such a disastrous result? In the vast majority of cases he can restore his vigour." majority of cases he can restore his vigour." How? Dr. Wilson tells his reader how without delay, adding at once this remarkable statement: "Probably he will be advised to take a tonic. This in the main is good advice. Unfortunately the number of tonics is legion, but if there exists any preparation which can combine in itself the properties of a tonic and restorative, and which at the same time can contribute to the nourishment and building up of the enfeebled body, it is and building up of the enfeebled body, it is evident such an agent must prove of the utmost value to everybody. I have found such a tonic and restorative in the preparation known as Sanatogen." How the distinguished author found this tonic he tells us in an interesting bit of autobiography. "Recovering from an attack of Influenza," he says, "and suffering from the severe weakness incidental to that ailment, Sanatogen was brought under my notice. I gave it a fair trial, and the results were all that could have been desired. In a short time could have been desired. In a short time my appetite improved, the weakness was conquered, and without the use of any other medicine or preparation I was restored to health." It is easy to believe that this experience led the doctor to make a thorough investigation into this specific which had served him so well. Sanatogen, he talls us "combines two distinct elegants." which had served him so well. Sanatogen, he tells us, "combines two distinct elements—one tonic and the other nutritive." Further, it is no "secret" remedy, for, as he pertinently observes, "Its composition is well known, otherwise medical men would not prescribe it." What the tonic and nutritive elements of Sanatogen are, and how they effect so much good, Dr. Wilson describes in simple, convincing terms. The whole passage is too long to quote, but one important remark of the writer may be given, namely, that one of the principal elements of namely, that one of the principal elements of Sanatogen "represents the substance which actually forms a very important, if not the most important, constituent of our brain and nervous system." How, through regenerating the nervous system, Sanatogen restores the functions of the digestive organs, and by rebuilding the whole body, compensates the wear and tear of latter-day life; how it does away with the need of stimulates and cures away with the need of stimulants, and cures the sick by the natural method of making the body strong enough to drive out disease—all this, in the delightful style of Dr. Wilson's all this, in the delightful style of Dr. Wilson's language, makes engrossing and pleasant, as well as instructive, reading. This last contribution of Dr. Wilson to the literature of Health may certainly be calculated to carry joyful news to the ailing and weary. A limited number of complete specimen copies of the "Art of Living," by Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., are being distributed free of charge. To obtain one of these copies the applicant must mention the *Illustrated* the applicant must mention the Illustrated London News in sending his name and address to the publishers—F. WILLIAMS & Co., 83, Upper Thames St., London, E.C.

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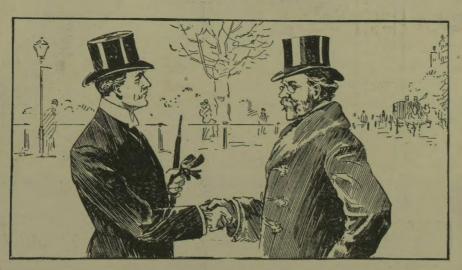
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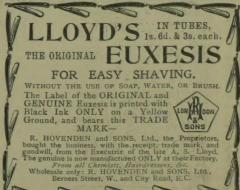
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WAYERS

#### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Jan. 10, 1905) of MR. CHARLES JAMES OLDHAM, F.R.C.S., of 38. Brunswick Square, Hove, who died on Jan. 24, was proved on Feb. 26 by the Venerable Algernon Langston Oldham and James Beresford Atlay, the value of the property being £77,959. The testator gives £10,000 to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, one third for a scholarship in ancient Greek and Latin and the remainder for the advancement of general learning. advancement of general learning; £5000 each to the

Museum: and the ultimate residue to Corpus Christi College and the Manchester Grammar School.

The will (dated July 11, 1899) of MRS. HARRIET VENABLES, of Finefield, Slough, who died on Dec. 30, has been proved by Harry Edgar Lawrence, Edward William Routh Clarke, and Samuel Thomson Plumbe, the value of the estate being £80,891. The testatrix gives £500 to the British Orphan Asylum (Slough); £400 each to the Windsor Infirmary, the Maidenhead Cottage Hospital, the Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the Infant Orphan

to Elizabeth Venables, Edith Venables, and Evelyn

The will (dated Nov. 27, 1906) of WILLIAM VENTRIS, BARON FIELD, P.C., of Bakeham, Surrey, and 5, Marine Parade, Bognor, who died on Jan. 23, has been proved by Cecil Fane De Salis and John Bayley Curtis, the value of the estate being £85,563. The testator gives £3000, an annuity of £300, and his books and case and a silver inkstand to his faithful friend and late clerk, John Bayley Curtis, and a further £150 a year to his wife should she survive her husband: £400, an annuity



A REVOLUTION IN SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE: THE MOST ARTISTIC SCHOOL IN MANCHESTER.

The school, which is at Old Trafford, was opened on March 2 by Mr. P. A. Escourt, Chairman of the Stretford District Council. There is accommodation for 840 children. The school is a new departure in its artistic treatment.

Universities of Oxford and Cambridge for scholarships in Greek and Latin, and in the knowledge of William in Greek and Latin, and in the knowledge of William Shakspere's works; £3000 to the Manchester Grammar School; £5000 to the Royal Medical Benevolent College, Epsom; £1000 each to the Eye Hospital and the Sacred Harmonic Society, Brighton; £1000 to the Brighton and Hove Dispensary; £1000 to the Brighton and Sussex Medico-Chirurgical Society; £1000 to the Actors' Benevolent Society; £1000 to Guy's Hospital for an annual prize in Ophthalmology; £1000 to the Royal Academy of Music for a violin scholarship; two violins, a viola and a 'cello by Stradivarius to the British Asylum, the Clergy Orphan Corporation, and the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots; £200 each to the Voluntary parochial schools at Taplow, Cookham, Maidenhead, Chalvey, and Upton - cum - Chalvey; £200 to the Wesleyan schools at Maidenhead; £,15,000 and her residence to her brother-in-law, Canon George Venables; £20,000 between Elizabeth Venables, Edith Venables, and Evelyn Sanderson; and an additional £20,000 should she survive Canon Venables; and many other legacies. One fourth of her residuary estate she leaves to numerous nephews and nieces; and one moiety of the remainder to Canon Venables and the other of £100, and his dogs and birds to Mary Wilson: £1000 each to his servant, Matilda Major, and coachman, Thomas Hews; £500 each to his gardener, Thomas Henry Wilson, and servants, Blanche Dorman and Mary Kimber; and £200 to C. F. De Salis. All other his estate and effects he leaves to his niece Frances Field.

The will (dated April 1, 1901), with a codicil, of MR. EDWARD MUCKLOW, of Castle Head Grange, Cartmell, Lancashire, and Whitstone Head, Whitstone, Cornwall, who died on Dec. 27, has been proved by Lieutenant - Colonel Arthur Brooke, Francis Samuel Blackwell, and Harold Homan, the value of the real

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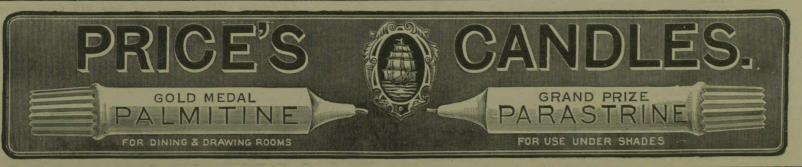
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and personal estate amounting to £111,257. The testator gives to his wife £2000, and during her widow-hood the use of his house at Whitstone and the income from £3000; in trust for his daughter Sarah £5000; in trust for his daughter Deborah £3000; in trust for his son-in-law Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke £5000; and other legacies. He settles various properties in Cornwall on his sons Edward and Walter, and leaves to them the residue of his property. and personal estate amounting to £111,257. residue of his property.

residue of his property.

The will (dated July 2, 1906) of MR. CHARLES HAMILTON AIDÉ, of Ascot Wood Cottage, Ascot, who died on Dec. 13, has been proved by Charles Coombe Tennant and Luther Munday, the value of the estate being £43,208. He gives £2000 each to Mrs. Mabel Munday and Dame Harriet Campbell; £2000 to the four children of the Rev. W. J. Phillips; £2000 to Viola, daughter of Mr. Beerbohm Tree; £250 each to his executors; his literary copyrights to Dorothy, widow of Sir Henry M. Stanley; his musical library and copyrights to Winifred Tennant; an annuity of £400 and the use of his furniture to Colonel Clarence Collier and his wife Ann, and the survivor of them; two pictures of Corsica to Lord Ronald Gower; and the ultimate residue to his godson, Leopold Hamilton Myers. to his godson, Leopold Hamilton Myers.

The following are other important wills now proved-Mr. Cudworth Halsted Poole, Marbury Hall,

Mr. William Hudson Scott, The Red Gables, Carlisle Mr. George Pardey Perkins, Ampthill Lodge, Shirley, Southampton Colonel Lenox Prendergast, 14, Thurlow

Square John Newnham Winter, Lichfield Road, Kew Gardens £35,352 Illius Augustus Timmis, Stone Hall, £32,856

Oxted, and 2, Great George Street Sir Edward James Reed, K.C.B., The Lodge, Ascot, and Broadway Chambers, West-£19,661 minster The Hon. Cospatrick Thomas Dundas, Ain-

derby Manor, Northallerton
Richard Henry, sixth Earl of Shannon,
Monachty, Cardigan

We are asked to state that the panoramic photograph of the opening of Devonport Dock extension in our last Number was taken by Messrs. Hiorns and Miller, of Devonport.

## CHESS.

HERBWARD.—In No. 3275 your "cook" is quite right. In regard to No. 3276 the B P at Q Kt and prevents a second solution by I. Q to B 4th, K moves; 2. Q to B 6th, K moves, and Q mates next move.

A G STUBBS and W A CLARK.—Much obliged.

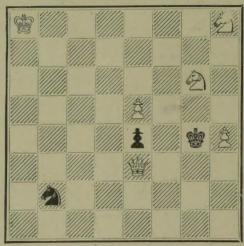
A G STURBS and W A CLARK.—Much obliged.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3270 received from Amar Nath Bhattacharyya (Santipur, India); of Nos. 3271 and 3272 from C A M (Penang); of No. 3273 from Girindra Chandra Mukherji (Muktagacha, India); of No. 3275 from Josef Semik (Prague) and C Fieldjunior (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3276 from James M K Lupton (Richmond), Colonel J Worlledge (Upper Norwood), Josef Semik, A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), and F R Pickering (Forest Hill); of No. 3277 from Clement C Danby, Stettin, Laura Greaves (Shelton), Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), Ernst Mauer (Berlin), Josef Semik (Prague), and James M K Lupton (Richmond).

M. K. Lupton (Richmond).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3278 received from G. Bakker (Rotterdam), F. Folwell (Bath), Hereward, Nellie Morris (Winchelsea), Colonel J. F. Worlledge, James M. K. Lupton, Stettin, A. Groves (Southend), Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), Albert Wolf (Putney), E. J. Winter-Wood, F. Henderson (Leeds), Shadforth, G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), F. Harding (Liverpool), Laura Greaves (Shelton), Sorrento, J. G. C. (Doncaster), C. E. Perugini, Charles Burnett, R. Worters (Canterbury), and J. Hopkinson (Derby).

PROBLEM No. 3280.—By Philip H. Williams. BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3277.—By E. J. WINTER WOOD.

WHITE

I. Kt to Q 3rd

2. Q to B 5th

3. Q to B 3rd, mate

If Black play i. K to B 4th, 2. Kt (K 4th) to B 5th; and if i. P takes P, 2. Kt (K 4th) to B 5th (ch), etc.

Many hundreds of these patent holders are in use. They are indispensable to all who shave with the Gillette Safety Razor.

CHESS BY CABLEGRAM.

Game played in the International match between the Brooklyn and City of London Chess Clubs between Mr. Howell (Brooklyn), and Mr. MICHEL

P to K 4th
Kt to K B 3rd
B to B 4th
P to B 3rd
P to Q 4th
P takes P
Kt to B 3rd
Discoveration was P to K 4th Kt to Q B 3rd B to B 4th Kt to B 3rd P takes P B to Kt 5th (ch)

But here White certainly looks str with great care. proper reply.

B to B 3rd

(Giuoco Piano.) BLACK (Mr. M.) | WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. M.) 10. R to K sq 11. R takes Kt

(Queen's Pawn Game.)
BLACK (Mr. W.) | WHITE (Mr BLACK (Mr. W.)
P to Q 4th
P to K 3rd
Kt to K B 3rd
B to K 2nd
Castles
P to B 4th
K P takes P
B takes P
Kt to B 3rd
B to K x 3rd
Q to Q 3rd

P to Q R 3rd B to B 2nd Q R to Q sq Q to K 3rd B to Kt 3rd B to R 2nd

21. B takes B
22. B takes B
23. K R to Q B sq
24. B to Q 4th
25. Q to Kt 2nd
26. Q takes Kt
27. B to Kt 2nd
28. R to B 7th
29. R to R 7th
30. R (R 7) to B 7
31. Q to R 7th
At last the Queen's Pawn can be fairly called even, and the game can be fairly called even.

B takes Kt
Kt to K 5th
Kt to K 2nd
Kt to K 3th
Kt to B 3rd
Kt to Q 3rd
Kt to B 3rd
F to Q 8t 4th
P to Q 5th
At last the Queen's Pawn can be fairly called even, and the game can be fairly called even.

B takes Kt

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The cablegram match between the Brooklyn and City of London Chess Clubs—which the fortunate circumstance of a Wall Street holiday permitted to take place his year—resulted in a victory for the home team by 5½ points to 4½, the final loss of the Newnes Cup being thereby averted. While the victory is a matter for congratulation, one could have wished it had been more directly the result of actual play, a penalty having secured for the English team their margin of success. The score exhibited an unusual proportion of draws; but a few games were excellently fought, notably the one where Mr. C. S. Howell scored a brilliant win against Mr. Michel.

Patent holder and instructions by return on receipt of Postal Order or Cheque for 5s., of the Inventors and Sole Makers, DREW & SONS, PICCADILLY CIRCUS, LONDON, W.

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